

Library  
University of N C  
Chapel Hill N C

April 27 R  
317

U. N. C.  
COMMERCE LIB.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926

NUMBER 18

## Improved Weaving Conditions



With our No. 17 Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motion  
and Rustless Drop Wires.

They have entirely eliminated lint-gathering on  
or about the warp stop motion.

Let's Talk It Over

### DRAPER CORPORATION

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



4¢ more here  
means  
longer life here

EVERY business man will recognize this fact: that the character of a finished product depends largely on the character of the raw materials used.

The manufacture of Graton & Knight leather belting is based on that principle.

Eleven grades of hides are offered to belting manufacturers. Only two of these are equal to the exacting specifications laid down by Graton & Knight. Their cost per pound averages from 33 1-3 per cent to 45 per cent higher. But they are the most uniform, the most skillfully removed, the strongest fibred hides that can be bought.

They make the best belting leather;

belting leather that has the capacity for long life. And that's what you, the user of power belting, are most vitally interested in when you belt the drives in your plant.

Graton & Knight leather belting is the product of a controlled process, every step of which, from the purchase of the hide to the selection of the right belt for the right drive, is governed by chemical and engineering exactness.

That's why Graton & Knight belts last longer.

GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Branch Offices throughout the World

## GRATON & KNIGHT

Standardized

### LEATHER BELTING LASTS LONGER

The "STANDARDIZED BELTING MANUAL" contains 170 pages of useful information about belting, how to use it, take care of it, and make it deliver the most for your money. Send for a copy.

#### GRATON & KNIGHT

##### LONG LIFE LEATHERS

Send for Special Information on

Flat Belt. Round	Leather Straps.
Belt. Fan Belt.	Curried Leather.
Lace Leather. "V"	Rub Aprons. Spar-
Belt Drives. Comb-	tan Sole Leather.
er and Gill Box	Oak Sole Leather.
Aprons. Leather	Soles. Counters.
Cups and Crimps.	Welting.



Graton & Knight Company, Dept. 101-Q  
Worcester, Mass.  
Send me a copy of "Standardized Belting Manual"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Prices, quality for quality. 5 to 10% lower than the field



## Whitin Machine Works

Whitinsville, Mass.

July 1, 1926

Dear Mr. Mill Man:

Much has been said of late as to why the cotton mills of this Country should replace old equipment with new. We wish to call your attention to a specific instance in which the wisdom of replacing old machinery with new has been proved.

A large mill in New York which has over 80,000 Spindles, installed 64 model B Whitin Spinning Frames two years ago. The Whitin Model B Spinning Frame has increased production more than 8.3% when compared with the average production of all the Frames in the Spinning Department. Other makes of Frames than Whitin are represented.

For the 64 Whitin Spinning Frames this increased production totals 2,368 pounds per week or 123,136 pounds annually. This annual increase equals practically a full week's production of the entire mill.

Are you getting any of these advantages from your present equipment of Spinning Frames?

Yours very truly,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

P. S. Since then we have brought out our Model "F" Spinning Frame!

**AT**  
**YOUR**  
**SERVICE**

## HOUGHTON

# Not An Infant Not Even a War Baby

**V**IM LEATHER BELTING is neither new nor experimental. The first VIM Leather Belt went into service in the fall of 1896. From that date until the present, the use of VIM Leather Belting has gradually and healthfully increased, until today it is unquestionably more largely used than any other brand of first quality leather belting.

Owing to the fact that the selling price of VIM Leather Belting is decidedly higher than that of any other brand, and to the further fact that it requires considerable time to demonstrate worth of any belting, the sales increased gradually at first, but even at that, the increase was about as rapid as we could spare the capital to take care of the increase and at that same time keep our business within the Houghton Family control.

Today, the superior merits of VIM Leather Belting are not questioned by those of experience. The quality is admitted; the only argument now used against VIM Leather Belting is: "It is not worth the additional price." That

same argument is used against all quality products. VIM Leather Belting demonstrates its merit by actual service and if it had not demonstrated that VIM was worth the price, VIM would not have come slowly, but surely, from insignificance to first place in the leather belting field.

Before the introduction of VIM Leather Belting, over a quarter of a century back, "belt slip" was not considered an evil for the leather belting manufacturer to remedy; that evil was supposed to be corrected by the peddlers of nostrums known as "Belt Dressings." It was VIM Leather Belting and the Houghton Research Staff that put the remedy for belt slip up to the belting maker.

When one wants to ascertain the general reputation and responsibility of a manufacturer, one should seek The Mercantile Agency which exists for that purpose. The Mercantile Agency will tell you the truth pertaining to the responsibility back of VIM Leather Belting.

VIM Leather Belting is also made round.

### E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Distributors Located At

ATLANTA, GA.  
1015 Healey Building  
Phone: Walnut 4807

GREENSBORO, N. C.  
P. O. Box 663  
Phone: Greensboro 1990

GREENVILLE, S. C.  
511 Masonic Temple  
Phone: Greenville 2316

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
418 N. Third St.  
Garfield 3559

AND ALL OVER THE WORLD

*Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry*





## Ponsol Pink B Double Paste

*A Vat Pink Of Exceptional  
Fastness Properties*

**T**O a superlative degree, this dyestuff is resistant to the effects of light, chlorine, washing and all of the tests usually applied to this class of color.

It can be used on all types of circulating machines, and is highly satisfactory for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture.

Due to its low dyeing temperature and the reduced quantity of alkali necessary, it is also especially suitable for dyeing pure silk and rayon.

---

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

*Dyestuffs Department*

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

# Twin Service Speeds Orders

## *says prominent mill agent*

[ Based on an Interview with Mr. T. R. SCOTT,  
of the RUFUS W. SCOTT CO. ]

*Note: Probably no hosiery mill agent in the country surpasses in size and importance the Rufus W. Scott Co. Its problems, therefore, are the industry's problems. In this interview, Mr. T. R. Scott tells how Kaumagraph's Twin Service has helped his company in its lithographing and trademarking problems.*

**M**ERCHANDISE standing on shelves . . . waiting. Shipment of orders held up . . . for days. Customers clamoring and complaining about overdue orders.

Such, according to Mr. T. R. Scott, of Rufus W. Scott Co., was a commonplace condition in the hosiery industry, caused by broken promises in the delivery of hosiery packing, rider tickets and other lithographic requirements.

Conditions got so bad, says Mr. Scott, that one of the mills which his company represents was forced to install presses for its own lithographic work. But even this expedient was not a final solution to the problem. For, as time went on, and their business grew, their own presses couldn't begin to accomodate all the work.

So that when, about two years ago, the Kaumagraph Company announced its Twin Service—the addition of a lithographic service as a team-mate for its already famous transfer service—the Rufus W. Scott Co. was certainly glad to hear it.

### *Had Used Kaumagraph Transfers for 23 Years*

For ever since 1903, according to Mr. Scott, when the Rufus W. Scott Co. was first induced to try the Kaumagraph Transfer method of marking hosiery, his company has enjoyed a succession of pleasant experiences with the Kaumagraph Company.

"We were among the first," says Mr. Scott, "to see that the Kaumagraph Transfer method of

marking was far superior to every method we previously tried. It was simpler. It was faster. And the beauty and permanence of the mark it made were mighty important factors. We found ourselves using Kaumagraph Transfers more and more, and recommending it to our jobbers; until today, practically every one

tions have been more than realized. Now prompt deliveries are a matter of course. The quality of the work is consistently first quality. When we want expert assistance in designing new trademarks, or box tops, or labels, for instance, Kaumagraph's service department is tireless in its efforts . . . they seem to want to do. Nothing is too much for them.

"So that our relations with Kaumagraph's Lithographic Department, too, is steadily increasing. We recommend it to our jobbers, for we think this tying up of lithographic service with transfer service is a great benefit. It makes one less complication. It makes one less source of annoyance. It centralizes responsibility. Kaumagraph's Twin Service should be welcomed by the entire industry."



*The Rufus W. Scott Company uses Kaumagraph's Twin Service for its own samples. "The beauty of the Kaumagraph-applied mark and of Kaumagraph's Lithographic work helps land new business," says Mr. T. R. Scott.*

of them uses the Kaumagraph Transfer method of marking exclusively."

### *Lithographic Service a Boon*

"So that when we heard that Kaumagraph Company had installed a Lithographic Department," Mr. Scott continued, "we knew we would at last get the same kind of service on our lithographic requirements that we had been getting on our trademark transfers.

"Needless to say, our expecta-

*Kaumagraph is the only company that offers the Twin Service Mr. Scott so heartily endorses. Send for samples of our lithographic work and of Kaumagraph Transfers, and learn why our Twin Service has earned such commendation.*

### **Kaumagraph Company**

7 E. Third St. Charlotte, N. C.  
Boston New York, N. Y.  
Chicago Paris, Ont.  
Philadelphia Paris, Fr.

KAUMAGRAPH CO.

7 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C.

Please send full information regarding Kaumagraph Twin Service.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

S. T. B.-7-1-26



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926

NUMBER 18

## *Manufacturers Must Cooperate*

I SHOULD fear that the bark of my discussion might be lost in the swells of the brilliant appeal of the speaker who preceded me were it not for the fact that after all the things to which I will direct your attention are the very foundation upon which those things so eloquently and thrillingly described by Dr. Dixon are reared. One can conceive no more illuminating setting in which to discuss the interesting elements of modern business than the setting that this assemblage enjoys. Your industry, more prosperous than its northern branches is meeting in a State the progress of which is the most extraordinary of the industrial States of the Union. I found in discussing with New England cotton men that the enjoy a most independent position,—many of them state that they are taking orders from nobody! (Laughter) I thought that the textile situation was perhaps illustrated in some of its features by the comment of a friend in California whom I met on a recent trip inquiring into the lumber industry who received this response from a lumberman. This friend asked about the lumberman's business. "Well, there is Bill Jones. He inherited the mill and a tract of timber so the investment didn't cost him nothing; he's got three grown boys that run the mill and do the logging so the labor don't cost him nothing; he gets some of his best timber on his neighbors' tracts so the raw material don't cost him nothing. His brother is the freight agent for the railroad and he gets his stuff sent to his customers dead head so that don't cost nothing,—and Bill ended up \$25 in the hole! (Laughter)

Yet it is an interesting and significant illustration of the advantages that the textile industries of the South have developed and enjoyed that in the last report of the Department of Commerce made within the week the cotton spindles of the Southern mills are almost equal to the number possessed by the Northern mills, while you are not only employing more of them but your average spindle is working 275 hours a week where the Massachusetts mills have fallen to 135. Then your State is enjoying enormous advantages.—It is a remarkable picture of

Address of James A. Emery, General Counsel of National Association of Manufacturers, before Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.

progress of manufacturing in this State that within a ten year period the number of its wage earners engaged in the manufacturing have received from 136,000 to 175,000. Its payroll has jumped from forty six million to one hundred and twenty eight million and the value of its manufactured product two hundred and eighty nine million to nine hundred and fifty million. Considering the corporate unit in industry as representative unit of general manufacture I note with interest that of the 6,000 corporations engaged in business in North Carolina that 62 per cent show a net income as against a general average of 58 per cent in other States of the Union. The most amazing commentary on the growth of this extraordinary commonwealth is the fact that within seven years it has risen from 17th to 5th rank in its contribution to Federal Revenue. I thought as I listened to that brilliant and eloquent analysis of the distinguished gentleman who preceded me that there are very interesting practical considerations of which we think too little that lie at the foundation of this extraordinary diffusion of prosperity so widely shared by all the people of the United States. The early Colonial period which marked the achievement of American independence was of political genius which an All Wise Providence ever conferred on a native people, but when we had accomplished political independence the colonies were still economically dependent. Our industries were simply the handicraft of the village and the household. We had received none of these tremendous advantages enjoyed by the mother country as a result of the then but recent industrial revolution. The genius of Watt had caught steam from the kettle and his illumined mind was applying it to a power that made England the mistress of the world. You will remember that the first advantages of that gain were applied to the textile industry and in those successive inventions that revolutionized the spinning of yarn and making of

cloth on the other side of the water there was a guard so closely set by her masters parliament that realized the marvelous advantage that this had given them, that not a blue print, not an artisan could be exported from the British Isles. In the very year that we adopted the Constitution of the United States, the Collector at his Majesty's Port of Liverpool reported to the British Governor that less than 500 bales of cotton had been raised in the colonies. The clothing of the world was silk, wool and linen; cotton was little known for general wear and clothing—as little known as some gentlemen fear it will remain unknown in fashion takes place. The rude and awkward fingers of the slave required thirteen hours of labor to separate the cotton filament from its seed and then with the revolutionary invention of the gin began the foundation of the cotton industry, and that All Wise Providence which gave to this nation in its need that body of incandescent political geniuses was no less generous in bestowing industrial genius. In the period that followed the giving of the Constitution that crystallized the political life of the people, gave a new purpose to their hope, a new security to their labor, a new end to their ambition, laid at once the foundation of a political and industrial organization. In the period between the adoption of the Constitution and the Civil War no nation ever witnessed so rapid a transformation. In that brief period we had not only the foundations of manufacturing but the beginnings of mass production, the application of power to all machinery in all its phases but the development of a system of transportation by water and by land that made possible the unification of our widespread territory and overcome the centrifugal influences of isolation that bound us in bonds of steel to an integrated people, and contemporaneous with that mechanical invention there grew up a body of equally extraordinary development in the administration and management that made the manufacturer the partner

of the forester, the miner and the farmer, that took his raw materials and transformed them into convenience and comforts and the needs of a growing nation, and in the period that followed the Civil war, particularly the period between 1890 and the present date there began what might be called that second great cycle of industrial development, and in that the South has had its extraordinary part.

Overcoming the devastation of the war and the still great devastation of the influence of bad government, and it seems to me the most difficult and striking of natural handicaps, a people inured to agriculture transferred into a section of industry, an industry that in the past twenty years in particular has become amazingly diversified. This great State is competing with the world in the manufacture of fine furniture and the extraordinary thing is that its tobacco industries are twice as great as its textile industries. Indeed, in a moment of genius it was said by one of the sons of North Carolina that if all the cigarettes manufactured were rolled into one gigantic smoke, that the gigantic figure that employed it might lean his back against the North Pole, light his smoke by the tail of Halley's comet, use the dipper for an ash tray and blow new rings around Saturn! (Laughter.)

A very different situation exists in this modern industry that I have so rapidly sketched than those that marked those simpler industries of the brilliant political and social life in which industry was struggling for the beginnings of its existence and laying the foundations of that which has made all this final flowering of a later life possible, for whatever be the longings of our imagination we are tied down by certain practical facts. The measure of social development of the life of any State today is expressed in the degree of its industrial development because industrial development is the foundation of all social power for social power is the capacity of society to develop and enjoy and make more splendid its own life, rests on its capacity to develop and multiply the power of the individual or human man. That is what transports the struggle of existence into progress. If you



could conceive that primitive day when the wandering tribesman sustained himself with bow and arrow you would have a picture of what the socialist calls a "free man"—so free that he lived in constant dread of thousands of things that surrounded him and of the nature of which he knew nothing, the victim of superstition, the victim of the vagaries of sun and sky, getting water from the passing stream amid the wild enemies of the forest, having nothing between him and death each day by the living he wrung with the rude weapons of the hunter and the still ruder weapons of the craftsman, and I suppose the first capital the man ever had was when he was three fish ahead of his needs and had time to fashion a better hook or a better head for his spear. That must have been the origin of that much contended thing "capital" which a more intelligent people will understand is the kind of liberty gained when men had a surplus and becomes a driving power on a larger scale of a better day.

Not far from here the first Englishman settled on a Virginia island, and after three years of struggle those few hundreds of men died a miserable death, and yet they lived on the edge of a continent that now supports millions of human beings on a standard of living and a degree of comfort that no other part of the world knew. Why should they have died there? Merely because, equipped as they were, knowing what they did, they were incapable of winning battle against nature. Materially speaking, this battle against nature for that is man's contest—is to conquer nature, to seize her, secrets and with them conquer her, and make the forces that aroused the superstitions of our ancestors, our servants today. We are destroying time and space, we are making a winged way of sea and sky, we are taking the water courses and making them a domestic servant in the kitchen, we have made streets and roads a highway between the quick and the dead in the face of our transportation (laughter). We have taken physical strain out of modern life and so distributed the wealth that is created on a scale unknown in any other period of history that the average man enjoys today conveniences, comforts and a standard of living not only unknown but not imagined by the courtiers of His Majesty George III. So the nature that would know culture, that would have schools built, great universities that would develop art, that would know all the finer and nobler things of the soul, that would have leisure to develop a great body of teachers of spiritual things, of science and religion must have a surplus with which man can build the finer and nobler things of life so that it will cease to be a mere struggle for food and so that it becomes a magnificent development of the soul and race, and that is the function of industry, for industry represents the results that have come from the transportation of a simple agricultural civilization such as Napoleon knew and our fathers shared, into an independent civilization of today and it is a very different world in which the aver-

age man engages in the contest of business. And what is that business? Is it the mere taking of profit? It is the pursuit of happiness. It is fortunate that all citizens do not find happiness in the reading of books, in the dreaming of dreams; it is fortunate that many pursue happiness and endeavor to catch their dream and imprison it within the bars of a profession, within the falls of a victory, within a magnificent scheme of production, within the development of a market, within the seizure of a new force, within the capture of a new secret, for these are the dreams by which men live and by which the old world renews itself in nobler forms and by which the life of man is lifted up to a new stage of advancement and accomplishment.

The man who dreamed the dream of the cotton seed as a food and oil is the man who has put cotton oil into Italy on terms that make it impossible for the Italian to identify his native product in competition with the fruit of the cotton field.

The dream of Revere, who saw in that ugly black thing that was shaped into rubber, something to be gained for the human race; the dream of the man who picked up the vagrant conversation of two men and out of it shaped the foundation of electric telegraph; the dream of the Edison who imprisoned sunlight for the daily use of man; the dream of all those great dreamers who have built in America an Empire upon a foundation of power entirely new in the vision of man of all great States, have been built upon the development and application of power. Rome was built upon slave power; America has built it upon steam and is now shaping it into electricity.

This is a very different system of competition in which we engage today to make our way. The modern industrialist is the agency through which the contest with nature is carried on and he carries it on in enormous numbers. I suppose that fifty years ago there were not many more than 6,000 men who could be said to be engaged in business, using the word in a large sense, in North Carolina; last year more than 6,000 corporations in the State of North Carolina and that meant hundreds of thousands of stockholders whose savings were invested in some form of business operation. How simple that older business must have been compared with modern business. A small body of consumers lived in a small community, there was only a limited body of competitors because only a few could serve a given area; now the world is composed of neighbors, the radio brings to the immediate ear almost the thoughts of distant men and transportation has become so rapid that the most distant markets of which we have knowledge are nearer to us than North Carolina was to New York 75 years ago! Yet when we examine this business we see that its very complications call for a much higher degree of skill and knowledge in the administration than it was required of those simpler processes of the past. We see too that if individuals or corporations could

seize upon the control of any particular necessity of life they could make tributaries of those whose continued existence required that material. More than that, we have developed into a race of specialists where each man comes confident that every other man will perform his duty, will deliver his commodity to those who need it or require it or want it and that requires an assemblage of information encyclopaedic. Beside the information possessed by the ancient business man, for the world is engaged in competition today and communication is so rapid that in an opportunity offered to capital today it is seized by telegraph, and the labor saving devices run by power have become so great that we will no longer deliver it as coal but as a power from some driven centre, and if there has been this enormous change in the requirements of information for the successful conduct of modern business, how necessary must be the reformation of the public estimate of the relationships of information to the conduct of business, not in the mere interest of the individual who conducts it but the public which is served.

Let us realize that wealth or rather the progress of modern resources, not measured by its city is not measured by its natural wealth, not measured by the size of its population or the extent of its territory. Russia has far greater resources naturally than we have. China and India have a much larger population; the area of any one of those is far greater than our own countries, and in her darkest moments Germany had far more money than we had but it bought nothing. No, the progress and prosperity of a modern State when its most enterprising individual spirits are efficiently engaged in the development of its natural resources. That is what has transformed North Carolina from an agricultural community into an industrial empire because when the invitation has been issued the spur has been driven into the heel of ambition of her young men. The young men of other States have been attracted by the opportunity afforded for individual return for the individual is endowed with the larger is business possible and the understanding about the business in which he is engaged.

In the rapid development of America in the three decades that followed the Civil War we had transportation affected by invention, by the new organization of business, by developments in transportation, that moved with such rapidity that it may well be said that centuries passed in that brief period because time after all is the arbitrary element of successful change. Methuselah lived 975 years of age, they say, yet, while I desire to retain my reputation as a youth I am far older than Methuselah, for I have witnessed far more changes. In my lifetime has come electric lights, revolution of transportation, the development of railroads, the radio, the airplane and this whole revolution that has been wrought by hydro-electric power of driven machines. I have lived through cen-

turies measured by changes, while Methuselah vegetated. (Laughter.)

In that tremendous period of development man naturally undertook under temptations and stimulations of time to make the quickest and most effective use of experiments. Business development was employed not only to improve but control it. There were natural combinations and the people feared they would get such control that the people would become the arbitrary tributaries of big business and out of that grew the regulations of the anti-trust act, a shield fashioned of the popular belief against the power of organization. Organization itself has been the most tremendous thing of popular benefit that has been developed in the course of modern life. Rightly used it is a most tremendous piece of mechanism that the human mind has fashioned. Wrongfully used it is the most dangerous weapon of social contact. But we have come to the place where we must ask to know the difference between the rightful and the wrongful distribution. All human progress has resulted from attainment of knowledge and its application to human progress. All that you praise in the scientist, all that you praise in the mechanic, all that you praise in the inventor, all these things if they are to be praised should not be decried in the business man. It is absurd to conceive of the most difficult of things known to man and then say to every one who makes a success, "You are to be decorated in the highest way," and yet say to the business man, "You must remain a fugitive as to knowledge or business in which you are engaged." That is not merely an injury to the individual, that is the worst sort of injury to the society he attempts to preserve. Unless a man knows the facts about his own business how will he determine the character and amount of production? Unless he knows the stocks in possession of his customers how does he know how much more they need? Unless he knows what his competitors are doing how will he know and determine his contribution or how determine the necessity of refashioning the character of his own product. Is he to engage in blind and ignorant competition or intelligent competition the purpose of which is to find his own place in serving society of which he is a part? The one invites unintelligence and confusion and destructive competition and the other invites intelligent and highly contributory competition. It is the confusing of those things that causes the condition that exists today. The determination of some men to shape their success by control created a suspicion that has taken 30 years to wear away.

One case that came up in the Supreme Court was whether or not a given combination was revision prices, divide territory or revision restraining competition to control cease and control not by merit but by mechanism business of which the combination was a part persistently arose from the fact that men thought that by changing their gar-

(Continued on Page 32)



## ***Are You Aware---***

THAT THE NEW ORLEANS FUTURE CONTRACT has functioned in close relation with spot cotton for half a century?

THAT THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET IS BROAD and the volume of trading has no abnormal effect on the price level?

THAT NEW ORLEANS CONTRACTS are liquidated by receipt or delivery of cotton in New Orleans warehouses, in the natural channel of trade, and bear no burden of artificial or uneconomic handling or routing?

THAT STOCKS AT NEW ORLEANS have this season exceeded 500,000 bales?

THAT NEW ORLEANS IS THE HUB around which moves a supply 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales all within a day's distance and more or less available for protection of its future contracts?

THAT COTTON COMING HERE from west of the Mississippi River enjoys liberal concentration privileges and can be reshipped to final destination at the through rate?

THAT NEW ORLEANS IS A NATURAL COTTON MARKET with handling charges down to the minimum and service unexcelled?

THAT NEW ORLEANS BANK DEPOSITS are more than a QUARTER OF A BILLION DOLLARS, more than \$80,000,000 above the largest sum claimed by any other Southern city in the United States?

THAT RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP service is more than adequately provided by half a dozen transcontinental trunk lines and approximately ninety steamship lines?

THAT SIX MILES OF WHARVES, with steel sheds, cotton warehouses, grain elevators, coal tipples and every other modern trade facility meet the needs of commerce as in no other city or port?

THAT SPINNERS HERE AND ABROAD are recognizing the advantages of buying BASIS NEW ORLEANS, thus being assured that the final result of their trades will be governed by the action of the spot markets of the South, and not by artificial movements?

**AWARENESS is the apotheosis of KNOWLEDGE and so, akin to INTUITION, which is WISDOM. BE AWARE and BE WISE—**

**BUY and SELL YOUR COTTON BASIS NEW ORLEANS!**

*Write Trade Extension Committee for information, rules and tariffs*

## **New Orleans Cotton Exchange**

# Samuel Finley Patterson

I AM deeply appreciative of the privilege of saying a word relative to the life and accomplishments of Samuel F. Patterson, one of the ablest cotton manufacturers the South has produced.

It was my good fortune to be closely associated with Mr. Patterson during the last fifteen years of his life and I came to realize his ability and his many fine qualities and to love him for them.

Samuel F. Patterson was born in Salem, N. C., on October 26, 1867, both parents being of families that had been prominent in North Carolina for several generations. He a grandson of the late General Samuel Finley Patterson, of Happy Valley, Caldwell County, and the late Francis, Fries, of Salem. He is survived by his wife, who before marriage was Miss Nancy Pearson, and three children, Francis Finley Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids; Mrs. Bryce Beard, of Salisbury; and Miss Mary Blythe Paterson, of Roanoke Rapids, and five brothers, John L. Patterson, of Richmond, Va.; Rufus L. Patterson, of New York, and A. H. Patterson, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Edmund V. Patterson, of New York; and Frank Patterson, of Baltimore.

He was educated at Salem Boy's School and at Bingham School, Orange County, N. C., where has was

(A memorial by David Clark before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.)

a classmate of the late W. C. Ruffin and J. C. Hammett. From school he went to work for the F. and H. Fries Mills in Salem. From Salem he went to Concord where, at the age of 19, he took charge of three mills for the Odell Manufacturing Company, holding this position with great credit to himself until he was 23 years old.

At this time, with his uncle, Colonel F. H. Fries, and the late William H. Kerr, he purchased the Thistle Mills, a silk mill at Ilchester, Md., and he went as manager and stayed several years.

When Major Emery developed a water power at Roanoke Rapids and built a small mill, Sam Patterson was secured as superintendent and manager and began the most important work of his life.

When he first went to Roanoke Rapids to manage the Roanoke Mills, there was little else there but a swamp infested with malaria and other diseases. Under his direction such sanitary engineering was done that it became one of the healthiest places in the State and at present one of the finest schools in North Carolina is located at that place and

model community has been developed.

With a sincere interest in his employees, he sought to improve their living conditions and the hospital that he erected at Roanoke Rapids is probably the finest mill community hospital in the South.

His people knew him and loved him, and never did he falter in their trust, although weighted down by heavy responsibilities and charged with the direction of great enterprises.

In 1900 Mr. Patterson assisted in the organization of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company and was treasurer of that company until 1920 when he became president and manager. In 1908 he organized the Patterson Mills Company and was treasurer and general manager of that company until 1912, when he disposed of his interest.

Under his management the Roanoke Mills Company grew from a small beginning to 55,000 spindles and 1742 looms with a capital of more than \$4,000,000.

The Rosemary Manufacturing Company became the largest cotton damask mill in the world with 47,-

552 spindles and 1272 looms and a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

He served you for many years as chairman of your legislative committee and in recognition of his services you elected him your president last year.

It had long been his ambition to be president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and he achieved that distinction only a few days before he entered into the sleep that ended with his death.

In 1912, I asked Capt. Ellison A. Smyth to call a conference of a small number of mill men in order to form an organization for the purpose of fighting the enactment of a Federal child labor law.

Capt. Smyth asked me who I wanted from North Carolina and I said, "Sam Patterson and Buck Ruffin, because they are fighters," and I never had cause to regret that statement.

At the conference we formed the Executive Committee of Southern Manufacturers, with Sam Patterson as chairman, W. C. Ruffin as the North Carolina member and myself as secretary and treasurer.

The committee members from the other States always gave me their full support and co-operation, but on account of their proximity and my personal relations with them, I

## Have You Dobby Looms?

—If so you should be weaving

# RAYON

Let us help you get started. The running of our own weave plants on fancies enables us to offer valuable assistance to mills anxious to participate in the increased profits afforded by Rayon.

*It is not necessary to buy expensive winding machinery. We are prepared to deliver Rayon or Silk in all forms ready for the loom.*

## DUPLAN

### SILK CORPORATION COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

*Southern Office*  
JOHNSTON BLDG., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*New York Office*  
135 MADISON AVE.

*Mills at*  
HAZLETON — DORRANCETON — NANTICOKE, PA.



depended largely upon Sam Patterson and Buck Ruffin, and in the many conferences we held, most of them in Washington but sometimes in New York or North Carolina, I came to know both men very intimately and to appreciate their ability and many fine qualities.

There were many mill men who advised against any contest against the enactment of a Federal Child Labor Law and I honestly believe that if it had not been for the determination of Patterson and Ruffin, the cotton mills of the South would today be under the domination of the agents of the U. S. Department of Labor and Federal centralization without the check that it has received, would be extending into all phases of the activities of the States.

It happened several times that I found it impossible to proceed without assurance that funds would be available and invariably the answer of Sam Patterson was "Go ahead and if they do not give you the money I will pay it myself."

That was typical of him and gave me the courage to keep up the fight, which finally ended successfully.

Although he attended the conferences and gave freely of his time, Sam Patterson would never accept one cent of expense money.

After the death of W. C. Ruffin, I had to depend entirely upon Sam Patterson and I doubt if any manufacturer knows or fully appreciates the work that he performed for the industry. He was never given full

credit for the service that he rendered.

Sam Patterson was a man of very strong likes and dislikes and no one ever doubted where he stood on any public question. He was always ready to express his views and back his judgement to the limit. Fair and open-minded, he was willing to accord to his opponents the same rights that he reserved for himself.

Mr. Patterson took the keenest interest in the development and growth of the Southern textile industry, and anything that would contribute to its upbuilding always commanded his hearty allegiance.

He had his faults and weaknesses, but "let he who is without sin cast the first stone." Unlike most men he made no effort to hide his faults for above everything else he hated a hypocrite.

As a young man, six feet two inches, straight as an arrow and with a magnificent head, he was declared by many to be the handsomest man they had ever seen, and having known him then, I agree with that statement.

Until the sickness came upon him, he was full of energy and rarely missed being at the mill at starting time.

He was my friend and I wish he could have been spared for more useful years. His life was full of accomplishments and he will be sadly missed.

## Better Distribution Is Needed

That the textile industry has outgrown its system of distribution with the result that it is facing an awkward situation, was the statement made by H. R. Fitzgerald, president of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, of Danville, Va., at the 26th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

"The textile industry," he said, "has outgrown its distributive system. Mills are trying to dispose of their goods by the same means that they used 10, 15 and 20 years ago, and the system will not work."

"Overproduction is the danger that threatens the cotton manufacturers. And yet, it is really overproduction or merely underdevelopment of the market, or is it the failure of the distributive system to operate properly, backing the goods up at the mills and causing market stagnation which ought not to exist? Few can tell. At present, we have no means of studying the problems or of getting at the real cause or of finding a genuine solution of the problem."

"The export problem is another that demands our closest attention. Are mills doing all of the exporting that they can? Has the export market for cotton goods reached the saturation point? Is there no way in which foreign trade of the textile mills can be extended? I don't know

—you don't know—nobody knows. We have never made a concerted effort to find out. Perhaps we have imagined that the foreign market has become saturated and quit without making a real effort to solve the problem."

"Advertising is a thrift problem confronting the industry. In every other line of endeavor advertising plays an important—you might say a fundamental part. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent to acquaint the public with the wares and to aid the salesmen in disposing of them. What extent will advertising serve to expand the market and increase the demand for cotton goods? Again—nobody knows, for nobody has given either careful study or a fair trial. What the industry needs is cooperative effort under a centralized authority and direction which will insure careful research and study of the problems confronting it, definite experimentation to cover the lines developed by the research and experiments of the industry as a whole."

"We have been acting as individuals too long. That system of doing business is outworn in the modern advance of business. What we must do, if we are to put the textile industry on its feet, is to meet together, consider the problems of the industry with one another, forget the petty competition and fear of each other that now separates one manufacturer from another and work together for the common good."

## Where Your Sizing and Finishing Problems Are Solved

We wish to stress the fact that our service to the Textile Industry begins rather than ends with the sale of merchandise. We pride ourselves upon the large number of leading mills which have found our Research Laboratory a material aid. Call upon us.

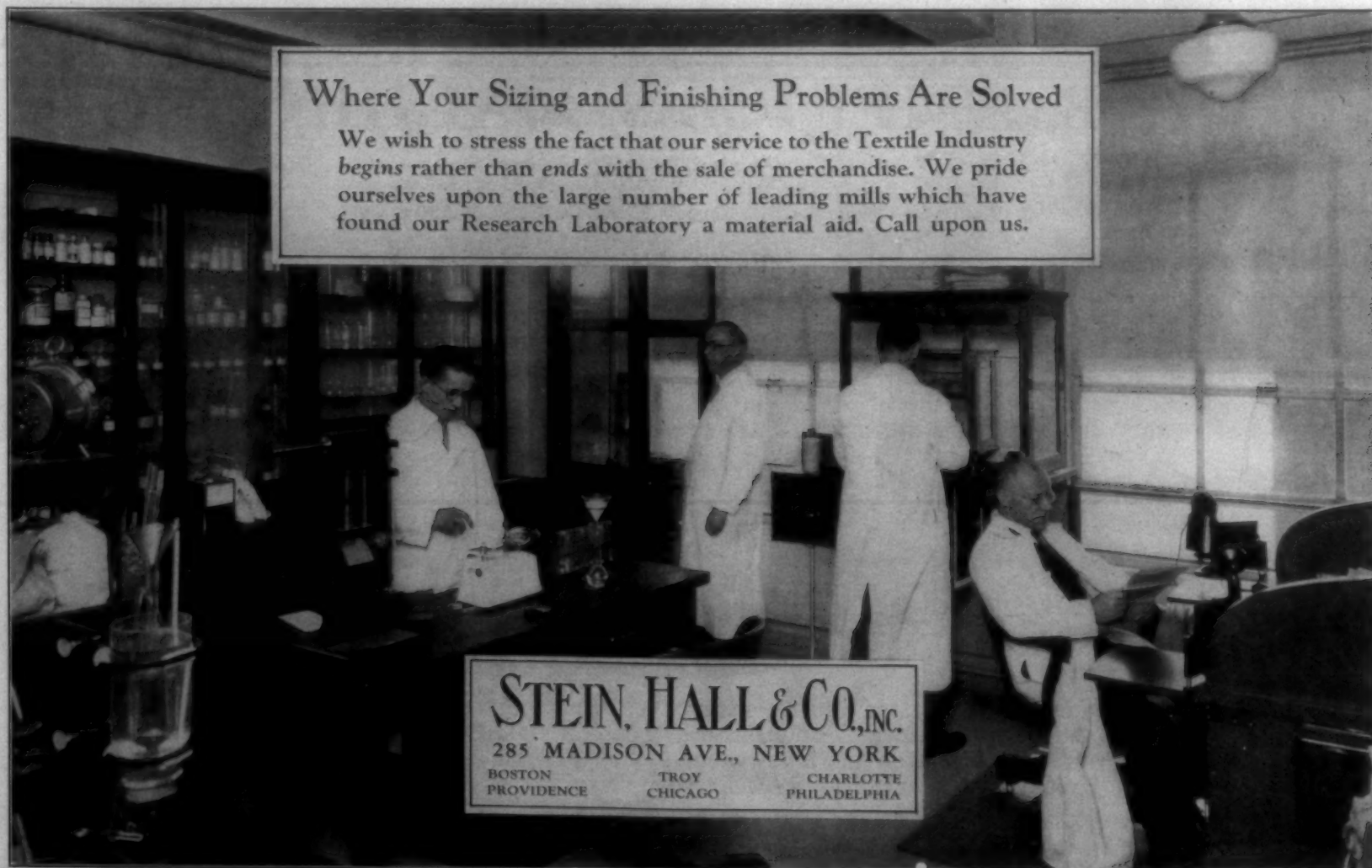
**STEIN, HALL & CO., INC.**

285 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

BOSTON  
PROVIDENCE

TROY  
CHICAGO

CHARLOTTE  
PHILADELPHIA



# Honor Memory of William Gregg

THE following extracts are from the address delivered by Dr. J. W. Speake at the unveiling of a monument at Graniteville, S. C., to William Gregg, founder of Graniteville and the father of the textile industry in the South:

We bring the monument of William Gregg, back to Graniteville because Graniteville is his monument.

However, beautiful the spaces of earth, no place can be to us so attractive as the spot consecrated by life's supremest sacrifice. The foundations on which we stand, William Gregg laid in the faith of us and in the tragedy of suffering. This act indicates that we are beginning to see what he so clearly saw more than three-quarters of a century ago. If the light waves have been so long a time in breaking upon us, they have had to travel a very far distance. We have followed the star of empire and lo, it has led us to Kalmia, whence we started and we bring today, gold, frankincense and myrrh.

#### Greggs Faith in Humanity.

Modern industry, as pioneered by William Gregg, was a moral movement that sprang from adventurous faith in human possibilities. This insight was Jesus' specialty, and those men who have seen through the society made facts of illiteracy

poverty and social isolation, have had the vision of God. William Gregg saw through, as none others of his generation saw, and with a clearness not realized by many of the present time, into the vastness and forgotten under the debris of the deposit of personality buried slavery and economic near-sightedness.

Economic and social forces wages war and conquer one another after the manner of ancient Kings. Economic slavery may be worse than chattel slavery as indeed it was with us. To be a chattel slave cared for, appreciated, possessed and oftentimes loved, is vastly preferable to illiteracy, social ostracism, unloveliness and the contempt of chattel slavery itself, doomed to look against high walls that have no doors. A session of the legislative body may be immeasurably more significant than a session of the conference, the synod or the convention. It was through the misfit-thinking of politicians and statesmen that we were led into vassalage to their vested interests, and right thinking alone in the light of our unwritten history, can deliver us.

It is a far way to go to the beginning and that she has never had that our destiny was set. The bald fact is that South Carolina had the

spirit of commerce only at the beginning and that she has never had even down to this present hour the spirit of manufacture. Such industry as we have was born out of economic necessity, pioneered by men bold enough to stem the tide of prevailing sentiment and cherished traditions. A definition of bravery would be "courage to attack Southern politics, traditions and cherished institutions." Strange to say, those who are now canonized as pioneers of Southern progress are those who had the courage to withstand the pressure of those with whom they lived.

Of the colonies, Carolina seemed destined to lead them all. Commerce and agriculture went hand in hand. No other town in America had such an inland trade as Charleston—they traded with the Indians a thousand miles into the continent according to the report of Governor Archdale to the Lords Proprietors in 1704. I quote from the speech of a Charlestonian made before the Chamber of Commerce in 1880: "The commerce of Charleston was about this time (1704) stained by a traffic in Indian slaves, and its merchants demoralized by shameless intercourses with pirates. Then, too arose in an evil hour, the importation of African slaves drawing in its train a long series of influences

which controlled the destiny of the whole colony."

#### Great Financial Burdens.

Early conflicts with the Indians and Spaniards imposed great financial burdens upon the people. To meet it a paper currency was issued. It was a fateful hour in which this piece of legislation was enacted for out of it came largely the direction of future events. This act imposed a burden upon the trades-people and mechanics from which they have not down to this good day escaped. This local currency had by 1715 depreciated to a ratio of seven to one in English currency. Here is where agriculture got the ascendancy for the planters traded direct with the mother country in sterling currency, giving them an advantage that enabled them to entirely dominate in every interest of the colony. The planters, august and luxurious, squandering their money upon imported superfluities and running into debt for the purchase of more land and negroes.

The common people for three quarters of a century were forced to use in trade a currency that never rose above 700 per cent discount, notwithstanding the immense value of agricultural products and an extended commerce.

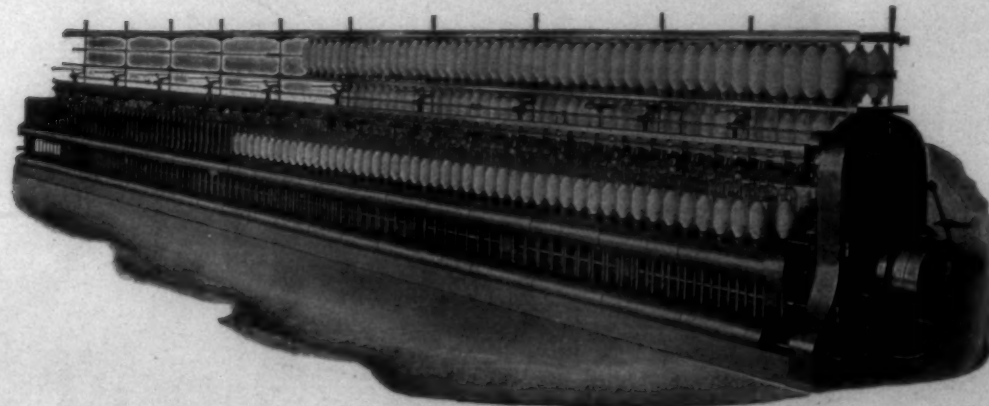
Another piece of legislation in 1784, known as the installment law

## H. & B. AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE  
ROVING and JACK FRAMES



Our machines are of Heavy Pattern and Rigid Construction to prevent vibration. Amongst the recent improvements worthy of your investigation are: Patented Cone Belt Fork, New Pattern Horse Head or Swing, Full Bobbin Stop Motion and many others. Our Frames are in successful operation in over 250 mills in the United States. Send for descriptive bulletin and list of users.

## COTTON MACHINERY



or "Pine barren act," in its bearing upon the economic life of the State, takes its place along with the paper currency act. I'll quote Col. Trenholm to show just how this worked: "This law prohibited suits before 1st January, 1785 for the recovery of debts contracted prior to the 26th day of February, 1782, and provided that in all cases in which recovery should hereafter had on account of such debts, the debtor might, upon giving security, pay the judgment in four equal annual installments." While in purpose this was to give relief to those ruined by the siege of Charleston, it was construed to give debts antecedent to 1782 a first lien upon the State and thus protect the latter from compulsory payment before 1789.

All the planters went into wild speculation—the Florida boom was on. All the proceeds of the farms were used for speculative purposes and for the purchases of British superfluities. No price was too high for land or slaves if only they could be had on credit.

"The thing we can do best we should do exclusively" was almost a slogan. A trade journal sent out from Charleston in 1884 said, "this line of argument was so long paramount among those who wielded the material destinies of this city, that any attempt in the olden time to diverge from the beaten track of mercantile pursuits into manufacturing enterprises, was signal for either merciless ridicule or persistent denunciation, or good natured contempt, to overwhelm the individual who dare to be an innovator. Hence all efforts to establish manufactures in Charleston failed."

#### All Merchants from East.

E. S. Thomas in his "Reminiscences" covering 1795 to 1816, says "It was held disreputable to attend business of almost any kind." All the merchants with few exceptions were from the Eastern States or Europe. Those merchants accumulating a fortune invested it in land and negroes, became planters, went into the game of social prestige with their neighbors if allowed, or moved to New York where they might hope for social recognition. In fact all of their business was shaped to this end, which in itself was disastrous. The society in which they lived took pride in being a society of landed gentlemen, despising "truck and barter." "Life was lived in isolation on splendid plantations where social intercourse was between gentle folk." The unpropertied white had no place in the community.

#### They Were Master Craftsmen.

It should be remembered that these people came largely from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland and had for years but little communication with the coast. They had little or nothing to do with the government of the State. They were skilled artisans and handicraftsmen of the highest order. The industrial unit was the cottage or shop in the yard, and yet the "masterpieces" still in existence prove conclusively that they were master craftsmen.

Probably in importance above and beyond every legislative act was the invention of the cotton gin. The

trend of events leading to the cotton gin seemed to justify and confirm the wisdom of those who led the State up to this event. To this day nobody knows whether the gin was a blessing or a curse. Mr. Edmunds, whom every industrialist of the South honors, has written, "Thus the cotton gin fastened cotton upon the South, and cotton with its alluring profits in the early days fastened slavery with all its train of evils more firmly upon this section." "As cotton chained slavery to the South, so cotton has chained the South to the slavery of thinking and acting in the terms of Cotton." Tompkins, writer and maker of industrial history, wrote before 1890—"The invention of the cotton gin was nearer anything else than a blessing." Gregg in 1845 said, "It has proven a curse rather than a blessing." All are agreed that with the cotton gin came the reintroduction of slavery and the speedy abandonment of manufactures in every form, for Gregg said their reasoning was, "What is the use of nerve-racking investments in costly machinery when with a bushel or two of the magic cotton seed, a few negroes and mules we can reap a golden harvest."

#### Plantation System Extended.

Thus the plantation system was extended throughout the State and industry was kicked into New England "where it belonged." The two economic systems with bitterness and intolerance unparalleled went to war which ended in the survival of the fittest.

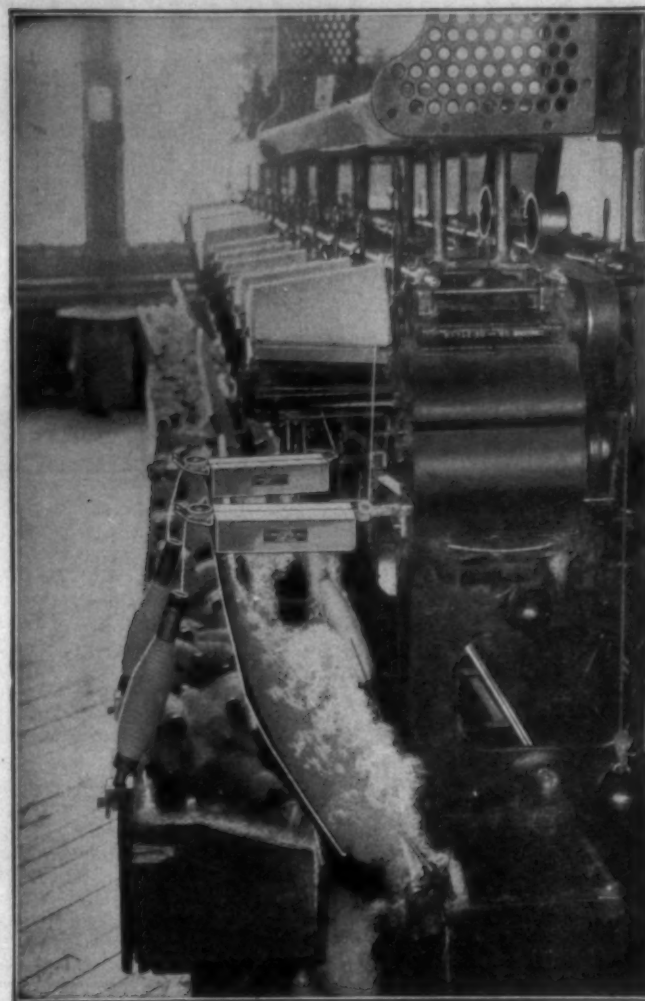
The agriculturists were right in the belief that the introduction of industry would effect the solidarity of free-trade sentiment, for industry in this country, has always carried the creed of protection. The political solidarity of a State would indicate that it carried the spirit of a dominating interest. And so the atmosphere was surcharged with the high voltage of political conflict—all of our leaders at home and in national councils were battling every single influence that might weaken their cause.

It was into such an arena that William Gregg walked to fight for a cause. Every thumb was ready to be turned down should he fail. The galleries were against him as well as those he met in the arena to battle to the death. He drew a sword that never again felt its scabbard as long as his hand held it. Mitchell in agreement with Kohn, and these are the two men who knew Gregg best, says, "Gregg was a missionary who preached an unaccepted faith." . . . "In public-mindedness, in breadth of view, in qualities of imagination, in sanity of judgment that did not sacrifice understanding of his misguided contemporaries, in power an analysis of the confronting situation, William Gregg stood head and shoulders above other Southerners of his time. Only now can his wisdom be thoroughly appreciated."

#### William Gregg's Forefathers.

The strangeness of it is that William Gregg can not be explained by his environment and only in part by his inheritance. The following

(Continued on Page 31)



## The Truth About Slubs

It does not require inventions to make slubs, but often they are made, and that is another story.

We wish to tell you that the Eclipse Automatic Yarn Cleaner is sure death to slubs. The Eclipse Cleaner not only catches all the slubs but thoroughly removes all the dirt in the yarn.

Many knitting mills and spinning plants realize the extreme value of the Eclipse Cleaner, and are equipping their entire winding capacity with the Eclipse Cleaners. The basic principle of good knitting and weaving is thoroughly clean yarn.

Why make yourself believe you are getting the best results when you can absolutely improve your yarn with the Eclipse Cleaner.

The Eclipse Cleaner is easily attached to your winder. It does not add any additional cost to your winding costs. Upon request we will cheerfully give you a demonstration.

## Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. Elmira, N. Y.

#### Makers of

Automatic Yarn Cleaner, Automatic Stop Motion, Yarn Tension Device  
Eclipse Van Ness Dyeing Machine



# Spinners Report Cause of Depression

Manchester, Eng.—Exhaustive inquiry into the reason for depression in the Lancashire cotton industry has been made by Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association. Statement was prepared for joint conference of Amalgamated Association of Card Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, Amalgamated Weavers' Association and Master Spinners' Federation. Statement of the discussion provides a valuable contribution to cotton industry data.

The federation's statement says: "It is generally agreed that the absence of demand for our manufactures is mainly due to the inability of customers to pay the greatly increased prices charged for such products and it is thus impossible for the cotton trade to secure sufficient business to keep the mills fully employed. Regrettable as it may seem, we are apparently in the position of getting such orders as buyers cannot place elsewhere.

"The ability of our competitors to take the business is placed upon a variety of factors, some of which are: Goods made of inferior cotton, longer working hours, double shifts, lower rates of wages, government subsidies and rates of exchange working in their favor.

"We admit that, from an eco-

nomie point of view, short time is not a remedy for the difficulties which beset the trade; at best it is but a palliative, and the disadvantage is that it increases the costs of production. Up to the present, however, short time working has been the only effective means at our disposal for maintaining the balance between supply and demand. The situation has not been altered by assurance of one of the largest crops of raw cotton which has ever been produced, and by reduction of prices to a point that gives every reason to hope that the demand will be stimulated to such an extent as to enable us to resume full time working, which we so earnestly desire.

"It is disquieting, therefore, to find that, although one of the principal reasons, which have hitherto retarded the demand for our goods, namely, the high price of the raw material, has been eliminated, there is still no increase in the demand for our cotton goods. No effort has been spared by the federation to reduce the cost of production in various directions. Of these the following might be enumerated: National taxation, which bears heavily upon industry; local rating assessments, which have been substantially reduced; fire and engineering insurance; railway rates and charges; portage and dock

charges; cartage and hauling rates; economy in mill repair work; negotiations with finishing trades which have led to certain reductions.

"The influence of the federation has been exerted upon state department to lessen tariff charges which have operated against us in various markets of the world. Despite these and other economies, and the fact that the price of raw cotton is now down to a reasonable figure, trade remains unsatisfactory in the American section. We have therefore deemed it advisable to review the position in conjunction with the operatives."

The federation points out that some of her competing countries are making headway to Lancashire's detriment, and the following table showing the proportion of consumption of cotton in Great Britain and other countries for 1913 and 1924 is given:

	1924	1913
Bales	Bales	
England	2,700,000	4,427,000
Other countries	17,730,000	18,005,000

The statement also gives the following table of spindles:

	1924	1913
Spindles	Spindles	
England	50,500,000	59,300,000
Other countries	104,400,000	89,600,000

"One of the chief factors contributing to Lancashire's difficulties is the state of affairs in China. The extent to which our cloth and yarn exports to that country have declined will be seen in the following figures:

	Cloth, yd.	Yarns, lbs.
1925	173,000,000	497,000
1912	527,000,000	2,639,000

Regarding the exports of cloth from Japan, particulars as to yardage are not given, but the values were as follows:

	259½ million yen
1923	
1913	46½ million yen

On the above figures the federation states:

"The ratio of increase as shown is 5½, whereas the increase in value of cotton goods exported by Great Britain to all countries is 1.4 times.

"The development of the cotton industry in India cannot be ignored in any review of the situation. During 1913 to 1914 the production of cloth in India was 1,105,000,000 yards, which had increased to 1,370,000,000 yards in 1924, whereas the yarn produced had only increased from 682,776,851 pounds in 1913 to 1914 to 719,389,994 pounds in 1923 to 1924. This is probably due to three facts:

(Continued on Page 35)

## Card Clothing

Correctly manufactured is of vital importance  
in the preparation of your product

Our 60 years experience

Our complete organization for service

Our continual growth

places us in the forefront

## Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Southern Branch Factory

Southern Branch Office

E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

167-169 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.



## North Carolina Association Meets

**S**PEAKING at the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Asheville, N. C., Friday and Saturday, J. M. Gamewell, of Lexington, declared that the textile industry in this State is operating on a basically firm foundation and is capable of unlimited development. A slight overproduction some time ago, he stated, threatened to jar the textile industry from its place of prosperity and importance in North Carolina, but the industry was so basically sound that it is coming back into its own.

"The solution of overproduction difficulties and similar temporary evils is cooperation in production factors and growers of cotton," he said, "The keynote of our convention this year is cooperation."

Enlarging on the cooperation idea, James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, in addressing the meeting pointed out hundreds of benefits which may accrue to the textile industry through cooperative efforts.

After an address by George S. Harris upon the proposed cotton textile institute and a discussion of same, a resolution of endorsement was passed by the association. Another resolution endorsed the survey of women in industry in North Carolina as ordered by Governor McLean.

Officers elected were: President J. M. Gamewell, Lexington; first vice-president, Charles G. Hill, Winston-Salem; second vice-president, J. H. Separk, Gastonia; secretary and treasurer, Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte; traffic manager, George W. Forrester, Atlanta, Ga.; fund department manager, R. H. Boykin, Spartanburg.

Thomas Dixon, North Carolina author, brought the first session to a close by outlining North Carolina development possibilities. The afternoon was devoted to the golf tournament. The feature of the evening program was an address by Judge Francis D. Winston. The program, under direction of Mr. Gamewell, included toasts, special music and introduction of special guests.

### Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina:

### Textile Institute.

WHEREAS, A movement has been undertaken by various cotton manufacturers and cotton commission merchants looking toward the formation of a Cotton Textile Institute, the purpose of which is to gather and disseminate statistical information among its members and, acting in an advisory way, make such recommendations as may tend to relieve the present distressed condition in the cotton textile industry.

AND, WHEREAS, This movement has been sponsored and endorsed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, and has the support and co-operation of many of the leading men engaged in the industry;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Asheville, N. C., this 26th day of June, 1926;

FIRST: That the Association gives its hearty endorsement and approval to the formation of the proposed Cotton Textile Institute;

SECOND: That this Association recommends to its members and to all other cotton manufacturers that they lend their fullest support and cooperation to the said Cotton Textile Institute.

### Survey of Women in Industry.

WHEREAS, Honorable A. W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina, has ordered a survey of women in industry in North Carolina in accordance with the laws of the State, and;

WHEREAS, The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association is interested in any effort that promises service in constructive values to the life of the people of our State; but is not interested in efforts merely having for their objective agitation under any guise or name, and;

WHEREAS, At the last regular meeting of our Executive Committee, held at Greensboro, N. C., March 16, 1926, the following resolution resolution was adopted:

"That the President of this Association be authorized to advise the Governor that this Association will be glad to cooperate with him and the State authorities in making a survey of the employed women and children in North Carolina, and further to express to the Governor our appreciation of his interest in this matter."

NOW, BE IT RESOLVED, That this Association approve said action of the Executive Committee.

### Southern Exposition.

WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Southern Exposition in the Madison Square Garden, New York, to arrange for a display of the products of cotton textile plants, and to direct public attention to the same, for the purpose of stimulating present uses of cotton fabrics and finding new uses and outlets for the same;

RESOLVED—(1) That the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina lend its sympathetic co-operation to the plan and that a committee of three be appointed to cooperate with other associations and agencies in carrying it into execution.

(2) That the members of the said Executive Committee shall be approved by the President of this Association and the Presidents of the two national associations.

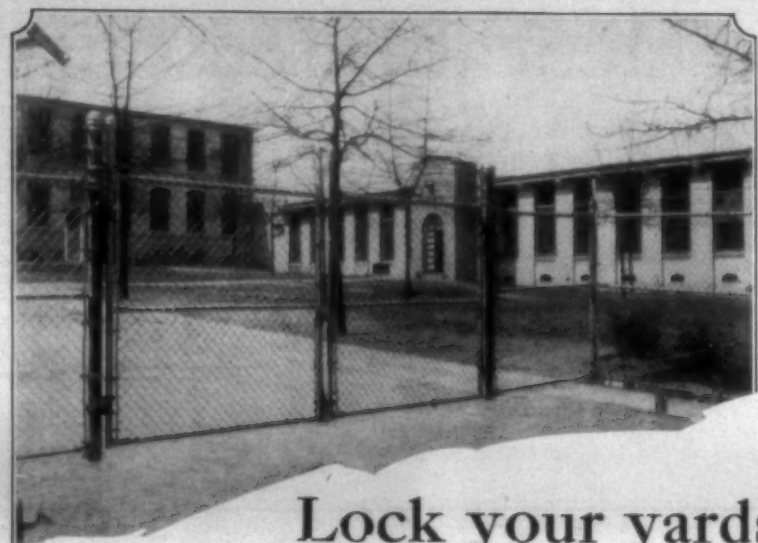
(3) That the cost of participation shall be borne by such mills as may be selected by said Executive Committee, and desire to participate.

### Resolution.

WHEREAS, Samuel Finley Patterson, President of this Association, died on May 28th, 1926, and;

WHEREAS, this Association desires to express its deep appreciation not only of his conduct of the

(Continued on Page 26)



Lock your yards  
as securely as your buildings

Page Fence gives maximum protection against theft and intrusion—locks the factory yard as securely as the buildings, transforming it into safe storage space for materials and fuel.

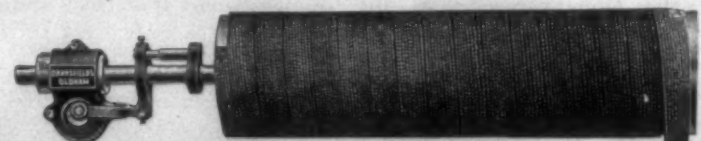


A super heavy galvanized coat protected PAGE Fabric against rust and corrosion, insuring lasting fence, free from upkeep and repair. A phone call or letter brings our representative, who will make complete recommendations with no obligation.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

# PAGE FENCE



DRONSFIELD'S PATENT  
"ATLAS BRAND"  
EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible"

"Needs no 'Damping'"

Stocks in  
Boston, Mass.,  
and the South



The Standard  
Card-Grinding  
Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like

The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS

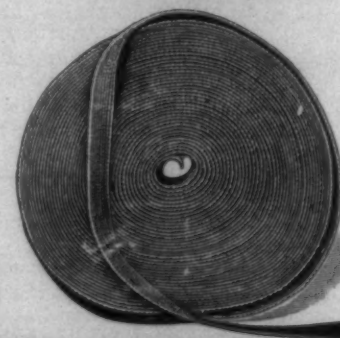


Supplied by the  
Principal Supply  
Houses

or  
DRONSFIELD'S  
SALES AGENCY

232 Summer Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

LEIGH & BUTLER,  
Managing Agents





# Practical Discussions

By  
Practical Men

## Gauging Napper Wire.

Editor:

I am much interested in napper wire clothing. Will some good napper show me how to gauge napper clothing wire. Wappoo.

## Mock Twisted Yarns.

Editor:

Which makes the best mock twisted yarns, to twist two colored roving together on the spinning frames, or to twist them together on the speeders?

## Answer to Calif.

Editor:

Answering to Calif., about what twist should be put into 40s warp yarn 1½-inch staple carded stock. Should say it would be safe to start yarn mill with 4.75 times the square root of the yarn. The square root of the yarn is about

$$6 \frac{33}{100} \times 4 \frac{75}{100} = 30$$

turns. This will do to start. But the best twist will vary considerably with the climatic conditions, together with the condition of the cotton crop, atmospheric conditions, kind rings on the spinning frames and the make of loom, etc. Therefore you may be able to get along with more or less twist according to experience. This nobody can tell you. It is wholly a matter of good judgment. Good judgment interprets and transcends all good rules. Supt.

## Average Yarn Number.

Editor:

In answer to the question by Information regarding the average number of his yarns. The rule is to multiply each count by its production in pounds and add together the products.

Lbs.	Counts	Hanks
11.050	30	331.500
9.405	20	188.100
8.000	6	48.00
28.455		567.60

$567.60 \div 28.455 = 19.94$  average count.  
No. 001.

## Answer to Dixie.

Editor:

Dixie's question is rather a tricky one. He wants to know how many yards of yarn will one pound of cotton spin into 30s yarn. This depends upon whether he takes the cotton

"as is" or whether he means one pound of finished yarn. So I will therefore answer his question in two ways.

In one pound of finished yarn sizing exactly 30s, he will get  $(30 \times 840 =)$  25,200 yards of yarn. But if he takes one pound of good cotton say 1½-inch staple carded, he will have about 16 per cent waste and 84 per cent yarn.

$$25,200 \times 84\% = 21,168 \text{ yards of yarn}$$

With 1 1-1 inch staple he would secure something like 82 per cent of yarn. His strength would also be less. Tean.

## When Roving Breaks.

Editor:

Replying to question by Spinner as to what causes good roving to break back in spinning creel, will say that to begin with, good roving is supposed to have enough twist in it to pull without breaking or stretching in the creels, hence if there is not enough twist in the roving it will break back.

The step in the creel must be kept in place and free from any collection of dirt.

The skewer should be kept sharp so it will turn easily.

The roving rods should be set so they are about half-way between the top and bottom of the bobbins so as to equalize the pull on the roving. Old Timer.

## Arrest 4 For Taking Cloth at Lydia Mill.

Laurens, S. C.—Charged with car breaking and larceny, four white men, all of Ware Shoals, were arrested and lodged in jail by Rural policeman Abrams and deputy Johns of the Clinton section, and officers at Ware Shoals. The men charged with the offense are Will Staton, Frank Staton, Austin Covin and Earnest Coven. The officers recovered part of the 2,200 yards of sheeting that was alleged to have been taken from the freight car at Lydia Mill. The shipment of cloth had been placed in the car by the Lydia Mill Manufacturing Company, and the car was broken into at night and the goods stolen. The officers located the bale of cloth in a vacant house near Mountville.

## Italy to Curtail.

Paris, June 24—Reports reaching here from Milan say that the Italian cotton spinning industry has agreed to reduce production one-sixth for a time because of the sagging of prices.

# Causes of Bad Spinning

A series of articles contributed to a Prize Contest on this Subject

## Number Forty-two

Now if I were getting roving from the card room that is 1-inch cotton and the numbers are say 29s warp, with a 12-inch draft and the roving is as good in every way as it could be under the conditions to produce this hank roving and the spinning room is going bad, then I would begin to look for the cause.

Now as to the cause of bad spinning. I would see that I had the right amount of humidity in the room; that spindles were straight and had the right point, that steps were not worn and that spindles were plumbed and the spindle speed not too high and that spindles were well oiled with good oil. I would also see that bolsters were not worn and had good packing; that bases were cleaned where they project tip in whorl of spindle; that spindles were cleaned and free from waste so the bobbins would sit on spindle and prevent slippage. I would be sure that bands were the right size and were put on with the proper tension and that slack bands were cut off.

I would see that frames were level and fastened tight to the floor; that all gears ran with a positive motion and were in good condition; that cylinders ran true; that steel rolls were in good condition, with good necks and flutes; that roving traverse had the right stroke so that it would not wear roll out in center with a short stroke, and that the stroke was not too long so that it let roving run out on side or end of rolls.

Then I would check up to see that rolls were properly oiled and correctly set to the staple of cotton, setting them as close as possible without making cockled yarn. I would see that all rolls, top and bottom, were set the same with a gauge, so that they were parallel. I would determine whether I had enough twist to suit the length of the cotton; that roving traverse did not dwell at either change in the back and forward movement and crease the rolls. I would examine saddles to see that they were not worn and that stirrups did not touch front or middle rolls; that levers were all set uniformly and clear of back board; that all saddles had good, fluffy wool wicks so that oil would feed to rolls.

I would check to see that right size ring was used for the numbers of yarn and that rings were in good condition; that traveler cleaners were in the proper position to keep travelers clean and free of cotton; that travelers were changed when worn, as worn travelers will cut the yarn or cause friction on the yarn. I would see that bobbins were not run so full that they rubbed the rings; that separators were set so they were equally divided to give the right distance from bobbins when bobbins were full; that roving rods were not too high so as to stretch roving over rods.

I would be certain that roving skewers had good points and that creels was set just high enough to prevent binding on skewers; that skewers were clean underneath so that cotton would not accumulate there and pull the roving hard enough to stretch it. I would keep double roving running in one roving trumpet so that roving would pull parallel and not be divided into two strands. I would see that the thread board was level and all guides tight and guide wires were correctly set to spindles and that guides were not worn so as to pinch thread or cause it to be pulled out of center of spindles.

Having done the above things, I would see that all traverse and ring rails were set to give a uniform stroke on bobbins. I would see that roving was laid up one row high on creels and that all roving was run off of creel top once a week. I would be sure that scavenger rolls were in good condition, properly covered and straight, with good flannel on them.

Last but not least, with a competent second hand, practical section men and experienced help, with systematic management and honest business management, proper oiling and cleaning system, and attention to all causes of bad spinning that I have mentioned, I would guarantee a good running spinning room.

Merry.

## Number Forty-three

I wish to cite the following causes of bad spinning:

(1) Rolls not oiled often enough (2) oil poured on rollers and stands (3) too much twist in roving (4) travelers worn out (5) spindles in need of plumbing (6) temperature not right (7) bad rolls (8) short staple cotton (9) not enough twist in roving (10) back guides not wiped often enough (11) tension run too tight on fine frames (12) fanning or wiping out guides while fine frames are running (13) hard ends and singles in roving (14) the most frequent cause of bad spinning is where overseer or second hands neglect the little things that I have mentioned and watch out for the big things. After all it is the little things that make spinning run bad. The big things will show up right now, but the little things give us what Paddy gave the drum.

If I took charge of a spinning room that was running bad, I would do the following things:

(1) I would have oiler stop pouring oil on rolls and stands and have him put it where it was needed (2) put on new travelers (3) have spindles



plumbed (4) I would have the temperature constant all the time (5) replace all bad rolls with new ones (6) I would have back guides wiped twice daily (7) I would have a talk with the carder and ask him to take out or put in a tooth of twist, whichever was needed. (8) Then I would get the carder to tell his help about their bad work (9) I would go back to my room and tell my second hands and impress on their minds the great need of watching little things. As I have stated before, the big things will take care of themselves.

Bad Spinner.

### Number Forty-four

If I were to take a position where the card room was running well and spinning running badly, I would proceed as follows:

1st. I would see that my roving was O. K., that it had the proper amount of twist per inch, that it contained as small amount of hard ends as possible, that frame hands were not lapping ends of roving too much when creeling as to make slugs; that the rolls were properly set to the staple of the cotton in use; see that my roving was firm; I mean that I would see that the proper lay and tension gears were being used.

2nd. I would go back to spinning room and see that the proper travelers were being used.

A traveler is a very important factor in spinning. My way to fit a traveler is as follows: First, I send a ring like I am using, for the traveler people to fit with the travelers, then I ask them to give several styles and circles, and medium wide and narrow travelers. When I receive these travelers, I put one or two sides of spinning on each traveler, and have them watched closely to ascertain which runs best and wear the longest. A traveler should not be so heavy as to allow the ends to come down when the ring rail is at the top of the bobbin. Neither should it be so light as to cause the balloons to hit together when the ring rail is at the bottom of bobbin.

3rd. See that all rolls were set 1/16" over staple of cotton being used.

4th. See that all separator blades were in their correct position.

5th. See that spindles and rings were properly set or plumbed and frame lined, and spindle rails set so that top of spinning bobbin, when on the spindle would be 1 1/4 inches or 2 inches from guide wires on thread boards.

6th. See that no bad leather rolls were being used especially in front.

7th. See that spinning bobbins were not too small for the number of yarn being spun, nor the rings too large for the number of yarn.

8th. See that I had the proper draft on spinning, say draft of about 8 for coarse work up to about No. 27's yarn, and a draft of 10 to 11 on finer numbers.

9th. See that roving traverse was working well and not cutting a groove in top leather rolls.

10th. See that yarn on bobbins was properly built not run too large and was not tangled.

11th. See that oiler was using the proper oil in the proper place and not putting it all over the leather rolls.

12th. See that steel rolls were not worn so badly in the necks or squares as to allow steel roll to drop so low that it would injure quality of yarn.

After getting spinning in good condition and work still ran bad to some extent, I would start back at fine frames again, and ascertain if frame hands were properly putting up the ends so as not to make a bad place at that point in the roving.

See that roving was properly drafted, and as small amount of singlings and doublings being made as possible; that roving was not cut in any way by rolls or broken gears, that as small amount of variation in weight of roving as possible.

The trouble could not possibly be further back in card room than fine frames, if the whole card room was running well, but nevertheless after doing all this I would not stop until I went through all machines and saw that they were properly set in every way to suit cotton and weight of goods being made on that machine and drafted properly. I would also examine cotton to see if it was suitable for the class of work being spun.

Will say that the spinning room is the proper place to work if the card room is running well, then work back through card room beginning at fine frames.

Old Spinner.

### Number Forty-five

In looking for the causes of bad spinning, we may find that the carding may be running well, but not making good roving because the stock is not properly cleaned and neps and notes are allowed to pass on into the roving. Excessive draft on fly frames will stretch the roving, making it lumpy, thick and thin. We cannot have good running spinning unless we get good roving.

There are many causes of bad work in the spinning room alone. Numerous little things will cause the spinning to run bad. All these added together and neglected make the big things. Some of these things are excessive draft, low grade cotton for the counts being spun; improper twist in the yarn; spindle speed too high; use of the wrong circle traveler

(Continued on Page 20)

**HART PRODUCTS**

H.P.C.

WARP  
DRESSING

*A wonder  
product!*

For

more real weight, greater penetra-  
tion, better breaking strength, less  
loom stoppage, whiter cloth, try

H. P. C.

Warp Dressing

*We will gladly demonstrate these  
features at our expense*

The **HART PRODUCTS** CORP.

CONSULTING CHEMISTS &  
MANUFACTURERS

1440 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK CITY

**HART PRODUCTS**

# Visiting the Gastonia Shops

By David Clark

**W**HILE much publicity has been given to the growth of Gastonia, N. C., as a fine yarn center, but few realize that it has made progress as a manufacturer of textile machinery and supplies.

With a view of seeing some of their shops, I drove over from Charlotte one morning prepared to spend the day looking them over.

## Boyce Weavers Knotter.

In an office on the fifth floor of one of the bank buildings I found A. B. Carter, who has been a prime mover in several of the shops.

I have known A. B. Carter for many years. I first met him about 1900 when he was subscription solicitor for the Southern and Western Textile Excelsior, and I was doing some of the editorial writing for that journal, although I had no official connection with same.

After traveling the South for a number of years A. B. secured a job as superintendent of a mill at Whitehall, Ga., and stayed there until he decided to go on the road for the Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Company, a company that he still represents.

He later engaged in the mill supply business at Greenville, S. C., and still later moved to Gastonia, where he has been very successful.

He was secretary of the Southern Textile Association for many years but his growing business forced him to offer his resignation last year.

Since moving to Gastonia, A. B. has broadened his activities and in addition to his machinery and supply business has assisted in establishing the manufacture and sale of the Boyce Weavers Knotter, and

also established a roller covering shop and a brush factory.

I told him that I wanted to see the manufacture of the weavers knotters and he went with me to the plant, which is located in a two-story building of considerable proportions.

In the office I found Erskine Boyce, who developed the knotter from its original and somewhat crude form and for whom it was named, and also B. E. Byrd, who is factory manager.

Messrs. Boyce and Byrd accompanied Mr. Carter and myself over the plant and showed me all the details of manufacturing weavers knotters.

The Boyce Weavers Knotter was originated in 1912 but it was not until 1920 that it was perfected enough to apply for a patent and on account of contests, the full patent was not granted until February, 1926, but they now have a clear status with no conflicting claims.

The chief obstacle was an English knotter but that was not entirely automatic, as the operator of same had to cross the threads over two pins before moving the hands and allowing the mechanism to tie the knot.

The Boyce Weavers Knotter as perfected is entirely automatic and also holds the end until the spool takes up the slack and thereby prevents the kinks in the warp that are so injurious to weaving.

Realizing the necessity for having the weavers knotters as nearly per-

fect as possible before being put on the market Messrs. Carter and Boyce were very slow about offering same for sale, but since they have put them on the market they have done a tremendous business. I do not know how many they have sold but all are numbered and I noticed that those being shipped that day, of one style, carried numbers in excess of 6,000.

The machine shop is located upon the first floor and while the number of machines was not large all of them were especially built or adapted to the purpose for which they were being used and most of them were automatic.

Most of the parts of the knotter are very small and great accuracy and uniformity is required in their manufacture.

It requires much time to train machinists for special work of that kind and the going was hard for awhile but today they have what is apparently a very high class set of machinists and the shop seems to run smoothly and efficiently.

They make almost every part of the knotter except the leather of the handle.

On the second floor are the assembling and testing rooms.

The Boyce Weavers Knotter is so constructed as to have a minimum number of parts and they are easy to assemble.

After being assembled they are inspected and then tested on a machine that operates the knotter automatically for a period of time to

see that all parts properly move and function.

The managers of this business have very wisely striven to make their knotters as perfect as possible and to see that every one leaves their plant in the best possible condition.

A weavers knotter will slip through the harness where an ordinary or "chicken head" knot will catch and break the yarn and before the weavers knotters were perfected, many mills paid the spooler hand extra wages in order to have them tie weavers knotters. A knotter that would really tie a weavers knot has been welcomed by the industry.

A. B. Carter and Erskine Boyce are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they developed the manufacture and sale of the Boyce Weavers Knotters.

## Ferguson Gear Works.

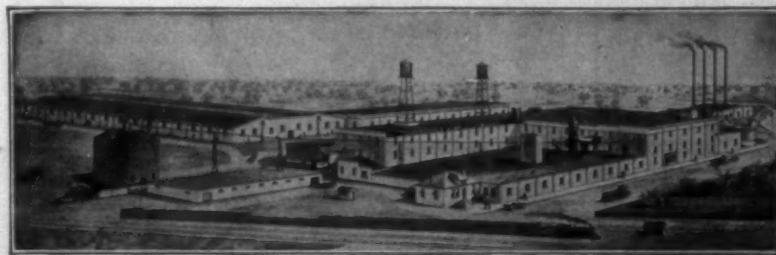
Leaving the plant of the Boyce Weavers Knotter, A. B. Carter drove me to the plant of the Ferguson Gear Works, but Mr. Ferguson was away, so I took lunch with Mr. Carter and then went back at 12:30 o'clock when I found Mr. Ferguson in his office.

Richard Ferguson, who established the Ferguson Gear Company about two years ago, has been in the gear manufacturing business for 27 years and knows every phase of the business.

He was for years manager of Grant Lees, of Cleveland, Ohio, who are the largest manufacturers of gears exclusively in the United States.

(Continued on Page 26)

## VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

## THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C.

L. J. CASTLE, Charlotte, N. C.



## Interesting Program for Southern Textile Association

AS the time draws near for the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association, at Tybee Beach, Ga., on July 16th and 17th, all indications point to one of the most important gatherings of the organization, according to F. Gordon Cobb, secretary-treasurer, in announcing some of the features.

The theme of the meeting will be standardization work, and the committee reports, addresses, etc., arranged on this subject indicate the possibility of some definite conclusions as a result. Robert F. Bowe, assistant vice-president of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, New York City, will be one of the chief speakers, and it is anticipated that he will present the viewpoint of the selling agent on this subject.

During the sessions, reports from the several sectional committee chairman will be heard, and because of the definite steps taken in most of the divisions recently—especially the carding and weaving divisions—toward standardization effort, these reports will be of particular interest.

J. O. Corn, superintendent, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., will report, as chairman of the carding section, on the findings of the work done at the Spartanburg meeting of his di-

be known as the Eastern North Carolina Spinning Division, and a report from this division will be heard. Since the section embraced by this division is devoted largely to fine yarn spinning, this will provide a report on fine yarn spinning separate from the other spinners' meetings, which are composed largely of print cloth numbers.

The Rutherford County Textile Club, recently organized, has also affiliated with the Southern Textile Association, and a report from their organization will be heard.

Secretary Cobb anticipates an unprecedented attendance, and urges those who plan to attend to make their reservations promptly. The Hotel Tybee, Tybee Beach, Ga., will be headquarters. The sessions will start on Friday morning, July 16th and the session on Saturday, July 17th, will conclude the convention with the election of new officers.

Mr. Cobb has compiled the following train schedule for the convenience of the members in North Carolina and Upper South Carolina, which will aid them in arranging their itineraries. He states that the trip through Columbia, S. C., seems to be the best arrangement for those in the territories named, and the following tables will show the best routes from several textile centers;

### Train Schedules.

	Read Down	Read Down	Read Down
Leave Charlotte, Sou. Rwy. ....	5:20 P. M.		6:40 A. M.
Arrive Columbia, Sou. Rwy. ....	9:30 P. M.		9:50 A. M.
Leave Greenville, Sou. Rwy. ....	5:25 P. M.	10:05 P. M.	
Arrive Spartanburg, Sou. Rwy. ....	6:20 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	
Leave Spartanburg, Sou. Rwy. ....	7:35 P. M.	11:10 P. M.	
Arrive Columbia, Sou. Rwy. ....	10:45 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	
Leave Anderson, B. R. RR. ....	5:25 P. M.		
Leave Belton, Sou. Rwy. ....	5:55 P. M.		
Arrive Columbia, Sou. Rwy. ....	10:20 P. M.		
LEAVE COLUMBIA, Sou. Rwy. ....	11:00 P. M.	2:15 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
ARRIVE SAVANNAH. ....	3:55 A. M.	7:05 A. M.	3:20 P. M.

Occupants of the sleeper arriving at Savannah at 3:55 A. M. will be permitted to remain aboard until 7:00 o'clock.

vision. According to Mr. Cobb, Chairman Corn has compiled information in such a way that the results will be of inestimable value to all mills, inasmuch as they will be able to know what the standard number of roving is for making a certain number of yarn, and many other standards throughout the card room.

L. L. Brown, superintendent, Clifton (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, who is chairman of the weaving division, will report on the meeting held at Anderson, S. C., on June 18th, at which time the very important matter of the adoption of standards for the grading of print cloths was passed upon and discussed. Owing to the lack of any established standards set up for the grading of print cloths, this information is going to be of vital interest to all manufacturers, Mr. Cobb points out.

Carl R. Harris, chairman of the spinners division will report on the activities of that division.

Some months ago, a new section of the Association was formed, to

Mr. Cobb also furnishes the following information regarding hotel accommodations: The rates at the Tybee be \$7.00 per day for one person per Hotel, convention headquarters, will room, and \$6.00 per day each for persons per room, American plan. The rates at the Hotel De Soto, European plan, one person per room without bath, \$3.00 per day; with bath, \$3.50 per day up. Two persons per room, without bath, \$4.50 per day; with bath, \$6.00 up. The Hotel Savannah is another well appointed hotel with rates practically the same, it is stated.

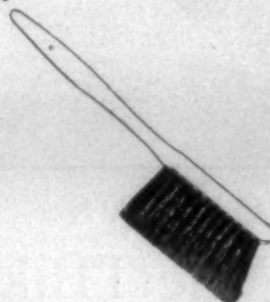
### Sidney Paine Retires.

Sidney Paine who has been in charge of the textile department of the General Electric Company, has retired after a long period of service with that company.

Mr. Paine has a large number of personal friends among the cotton manufacturers of the South and is held in high regard by them.

PERKINS  
Practical  
Brush

# New Brushes You Ought to Have!



Below is another new brush, the No.

164 Loom Duster, which differs from other models in that the brush part is a mixture of grey horse hair. Ends and sides are well flared, with oval bottom. Knots are placed with our new improved cement.

Here is a new comber duster that is similar in design to our other popular brushes of this type. The only difference is that the brush part is made of a stiff quality black horse hair.

This is our No. 163



Both these brushes are specially priced to introduce them to our trade.

Our famous  
ABC guaran-  
tee assures your  
getting entire satis-  
faction from either or  
both of these useful  
brushes.

## ATLANTA BRUSH CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Guaranteed  
Textile  
Brushes

### Ring Traveler Clinics



When we get a communication from a spinning mill which is having ring traveler difficulties, our mill experts hold an immediate "clinic"—and within a very short time they usually have the solution.

That's service. It is our offering to the trade. Even though you are not a Victor customer, tell us your problem and we will give you our best effort to solve it.

### VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

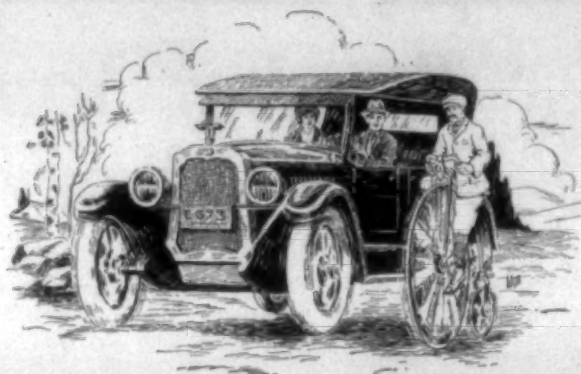
Southern Agent  
A. B. CARTER

Providence, R. I.

Room 615, Third National Bank Bldg.  
Gastonia, N. C.







## From the Days of the High Wheel Bike-

**T**UCKED away in the heart of Maryland is a factory that for half a century has been keeping in step with American industrial progress. From the days of the "high wheeled bike" to the present era of de luxe motor cars, this factory has been producing quality products—products of the motive sort that have contributed much towards the pleasure and relaxation of all classes.

Through successive steps, from the manufacture of the ancient, high wheeled bicycle, the pneumatic tired "two wheeler," to the production of a present day quality motor car, this plant has used T. B. Wood's Power Transmission Appliances.

Installed years and years ago, Wood's Products are still performing efficiently and satisfactorily. And they will continue to perform in that manner, for Wood's Power Transmission Appliances are built to endure.

When you install Wood's Cast Iron Hangers and Pulleys you assure your factory a life time of dependable power transmission performance.

## T. B. Wood Sons Co. Chambersburg, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH:  
Cambridge, Mass.

SOUTHERN BRANCH:  
Greenville, S.C.

Makers of Power Transmission Appliances Since 1857



Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys,  
Flexible Couplings, Friction  
Clutches and the U. G.  
Short Center Belt Contact.

## CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 17)

or traveler that is too heavy or too light for the yarn numbers being spun. Heavy travelers put too much strain on the yarn when the ring rail is at its highest point. With a light traveler, the balloon is too great at the lowest point, causing the ends to lash down.

Other causes of bad spinning are poor system in oiling and cleaning; allowing top rolls to become dry for lack of oil; bolster and spindle steps dry, causing spindles to vibrate; spindles not plumb, top and bottom; guide wires not set over center of spindle; thread boards too high or too low, which affects the ballooning of the ends; lifting rod bushings worn, which causes the ring rail to vibrate, putting a great strain on the yarn.

Bad spinning will result if bands that grip bottom of whorl are not in good condition and uniform. Otherwise you will not get the full benefit of the twist. Bad work also results from improper weight on top rolls; top rolls and steel rolls not parallel; rolls spread too far apart; blankets too thick on top rolls, causing too much cushion, which in the change of roving guide, dwells to a certain extent, making a crease in the cover; allowing creels to get dirty so that waste collects around bottom of roving skewers, until it makes a load for the roving to pull, causing roving to stretch.

The following points will also cause bad spinning: Lever screws out of adjustment, which lets lever down on the boards and takes weight off top front roll; stirrups pressing against front steel roll, which also takes weight off of front roll; worn cap bars which put rolls out of line. If ring rail is not level it causes greater traveler pull.

In tempering the rings, some are made harder than others. The soft ones gets ridges in them in the inside of the flange after being in use for a number of years, this being caused by the racing of the traveler. This puts a strain on the yarn, causing the end to break back when ring rail is at top change.

Spinning will not run good if roller work is inferior, with thick and thin cots, or if the laps are cemented poorly. If cots slip, and roll inspection is not done properly, bad work will result. If rolls are allowed to stay in the frame too long, they get soft and spongy and cause bad work. This applies particularly to top front rolls, as the revolutions are greater, with considerable pressure on the flutes, which takes the durability out of the leather.

In conclusion, I hope I have covered most of the causes of bad spinning.  
E Pluribus Unum.

## Number Forty-six

It is with pleasure that I enter this contest hoping to help some one. First, we will take the roving. If the roving is made with too tight a tension, it will stretch thin places in it. Gouts in the roving, such as clearer waste or black, oily waste from the ends of hobbins, or from the drafting rolls, or if frame hands make hard ends in piecing will cause trouble. All of these things will make spinning run bad and should be avoided.

Spinning frame should be level and on line and spindles plumb, and worn bolsters taken out; rings and guide wires set properly. This should be done at least once every year and if it is not, your spinning will not run like it should. Cleaning steel rolls is very important to good running spinning. They should be taken out of stands once every six months and thoroughly cleaned and examined for loose joints and renecked if any are loose. A loose joint is detrimental to good running spinning. Steel rolls should be cleaned by spinners or some one else once a week on numbers from 30's upward and twice a week on numbers below 30's. Leather rolls, if not cared for and looked after, can cause spinning to run so bad it is disgusting to walk up and down the alleys. The section man, or some one else capable, should go over the leather rolls every eight weeks, taking 30 many frames a week so as to get around every eight weeks, and take out all bad rollers. Don't wait till the rollers get so bad that the ends will not stay up at all and the spinners take them out and put them in the guides.

The cleaning of the leather rolls is very important in good running work. They should be cleaned good once every day and the oiling should by all means be done right, for the whole frame, but especially the leather rolls. The back and middle rolls should be oiled twice a week, the front ones every day. Use just two or three drops of oil on the saddle for the back and middle rolls and on the front roll about one drop. This can be done very easily by letting the oil cup spout come in contact with forefinger and the oil will run out on the finger and you can touch the roll neck where the saddle rests on it. A good oil should be used here. If you use an oil that runs out too freely or get too much on the roll it will get out on the leather, causing lap-ups and also ruin leather roll.

It is a good policy to keep the spinning clean if you want it to run good, especially such places as creels, back guides and rails. I have, in my experience with spinning, had hobbins to get slightly splintered around the top. This will cause the end to come down. If you have a good many of such hobbins, your spinning is bound to run bad. Sometimes hobbins may also get bruised at the top. A good spindle oil should be used in order to keep the spindles well lubricated and at the same time not get gummy in the bolsters. I can not mention oils that should be used on account of rules for the contest as oils have their competitors. These things may sound unimportant but must have attention to have good running spinning. It often occurs that gearing at draft may not be set properly. If set too deep the rolls will quiver and if not deep enough they may skip. Either condition is detrimental to the work.



I know of one spinning room where the yarn was so full of thin places that they couldn't sell it and the spinning ran so bad the spinners could not keep up their work at all. This trouble was found in the speeders. The front roll gears in a few of the speeders had a tooth broken out. Although the speeders were running all right, the spinning was bad.

The right traveler is an important feature in good running work. Travelers need the attention of the overseer. He should be very careful in selecting the number of traveler for the yarn that he spins. There are lots of things to numerous to mention that has something to do with the traveler that he should run. If you get your traveler too light the ends will be lashing or ballooning together and coming down, especially when frame is started up after doffing until it is very near full again. If it is a filling wind, and if your traveler is too heavy it breaks the end down from too much tension. Travelers should be changed once every two weeks, if mill is run at night and every four weeks if not run at night. I would like for some of the men who think travelers need no changing and just let them run until they come off to try changing them and see how much better their work will run. I have a spinning room in mind now that was running so bad they couldn't keep help and the trouble was travelers were too light. When the right travelers were put on the work ran just fine. You can start new spinning rings with certain travelers when the rings wear a little they require a heavier traveler. Often times this is neglected. Rings that are worn badly should be replaced with new ones. If they are allowed to run on after the travelers wear them until you can run your finger around in them and feel the little waves or bumps in them, bad running spinning will be the result.

Sometimes we try to make yarn with too slack a twist in it. Of course, any spinner knows that it will run bad if the twist is too slack. Where tape drive with binder pulley is not used and bands instead, lots of times you will find slack bands over the room and you can't keep the ends up. Where this is the case yarn made on this bobbin is fit for nothing but waste.

Coming back to the drafting rolls, they should be set just as close between front and middle as you can get not to cockle the yarn. If too far apart it will cause thin places in the yarn which makes it weak. The thread board has a part to play in good running spinning. If it is too far away it gives too much room for the end to balloon and if too close it makes the thread rub the top of the bobbin and it is sure to come down if the bobbin is rough on the end or bruised. One and one-half inches is a good space between thread and top of bobbin.

Bill.

### Number Forty-seven

I want to give just a few "don'ts" when card room is running well and spinning is running bad.

(1) The overseer should not lose interest or give up (2) He should not let second hand or section men lose interest and give up (3) Don't keep a dirty floor (4) Don't use poorly covered rolls (5) Don't allow travelers to run too long (6) Don't allow fluted top rolls to run (7) Don't allow crooked steel rolls to run (8) Don't use roving skewers with bad ends (9) Don't allow room to get too dry (10) Don't allow room to get too damp.

(11) Don't allow yarn to get too light or too heavy (12) Don't allow sides to get dirty (13) Don't allow top rolls to be improperly set (14) Don't allow doffers to leave ends down (15) Don't allow dirty top creels (16) Don't allow spindles to run dry (17) Don't allow top or steel rolls to run dry (18) Don't use poorly covered or uncovered scavenger rolls (19) Don't allow roving trumpets to get choked (20) Don't allow roving traverse to get out of order and stand.

(21) Don't use worn cap bars (22) Don't use top rolls that are worn on either end or in the middle (23) Don't use badly worn front or back saddles (24) Don't allow stirrups to touch any rolls (25) Don't allow weight levers to rest on back side (26) Don't try to run badly worn traveler rings (27) Don't use crooked or vibrating spindles (29) Don't use bands that are too soft (30) Don't use different size bands.

(31) Don't allow frames to run with belt half way on tight pulley (32) Don't allow spinners to "gang up" and talk (33) Don't allow separators to get out of line or set (34) Don't allow spindles to become choked (35) Don't use boys for spinners (36) Don't allow spindles to stay out of plumb (37) Don't use crooked scavenger rolls (38) Don't use bad bobbins (39) Don't try to run too light a traveler (40) Don't try to run too heavy a traveler.

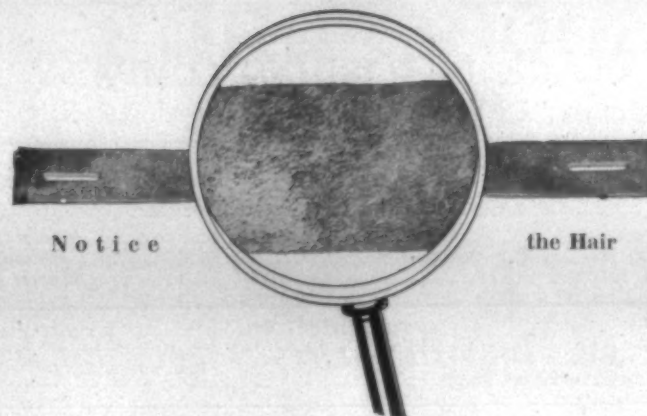
(41) Don't allow travelers to get mixed (42) Don't allow any one to put in rolls except section men (43) Don't allow frames to make small bobbins, fill the ring (44) Don't use too high a speed on cylinders, spindles or front rolls (45) Don't allow spinners to take on more sides than they can run (46) Don't have thick and thin places in roving (47) Don't stretch the roving (48) Don't put too much twist in roving (49) Don't use insufficient twist in yarn (50) Don't allow rolls to run with loose cots (51) Don't drive help, lead them (52) Don't lose your temper, or allow second hands and section men to do so (53) Don't mix roving (54) Don't use poor fixers.

I think that points number 5, 9, 10, 11, and 49 are the worst causes of bad spinning.

If I were to take charge of a spinning room under such conditions, the first thing I would do would be to change the travelers and if necessary put in a little more twist and gain the confidence of the help and get them all "working for me." Then I would make any necessary changes to help the job.

Learn More.

**Bondaron**  
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office—  
"The Leather with the Hair On"



## CHECK STRAPS

BONDARON Check Straps are made by a special tanning process which gives them great strength and resiliency.

Notice the hair in the above illustration. This means that BONDARON leather has not been subjected to a lime dip which weakens ordinary check straps by destroying the fibers of the hide.

In leather it always pays to buy the best. It will pay you to specify BONDARON Check straps and other BOND products wherever they can be used.

### Other BOND Products

#### BOND TEXTILE LEATHER PRODUCTS

made from Bondaron, Bondural or Bondex Leathers:

Lug Straps  
Harness Straps  
Picker Straps  
Spindle Straps  
Shuttle Straps  
Loom Pickers  
Cone Belts  
Round Belting  
Flat Belting  
Spinner Belting  
Twister Cots  
Condenser Aprons  
Worsted Aprons  
Bunters

Picker Leathers  
Apron Leathers  
Belting Butts

Oak Tanned Slabs  
Lace Leather  
Valve Leathers  
Back Straightenings  
Filleting Leather

English Sheep Skins  
Persian Sheep Skins  
English Roller Bends  
English Calf Skins

Write for Booklet 101

Manufactured Exclusively By

CHARLES  
**Bond**  
COMPANY

Leather Curriers, Importers and Manufacturers of Textile Leathers  
617 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pa.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, Jr.  
JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.  
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

## The Arkwrights Organized

**A**N election held by the directors of The Arkwrights has resulted in the selection of the following officers:

President, F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C.; Vice-President, Frank S. Dennis, Lafayette, Ga.; secretary and treasurer, J. T. Hilton, West Raleigh, N. C.; Research Committee, Marshall Dilling, Ranlo, N. C.; L. L. Brown, Clifton, S. C., and Carl R. Harris, Inman, S. C.

Prof. J. T. Hilton is only elected for two months, as he must return to his duties at the Textile Department of the North Carolina State College on July 1st.

He will arrive in Charlotte on July 5th and will begin the work of assigning tasks or tests to those who have applied for membership in The Arkwrights.

Those who wish to apply for membership can file application with Prof. J. T. Hilton, Box 903, Charlotte, N. C. The initiation fee is \$10 and the annual dues are \$3, and check for \$13 should accompany the application, but the full amount will be returned if application fails to secure membership.

Each of the twelve directors has sent his check for \$13 and will be assigned his task at an early date.

Under the plan of The Arkwrights no man can secure membership until he has completed in a manner satisfactory to the Research Committee, a task assigned to him. The task will consist of some textile test.

One director has taken as his task the determination of the per cent of inch fibres and other length fibres in inch cotton.

He will secure a large number of samples of cotton sold as "inch cot-

ton" and make charts of the length of the fibres contained therein.

Another director will make a large number of tests on yarn made with one process of drawing and with two processes.

We believe that in time it is going to be considered a great honor to be a member of The Arkwrights, as it will indicate that a man has textile knowledge sufficient to make a worthwhile test.

The Arkwrights are to be congratulated upon being able to secure Professor Hilton, as it insures that they will start right.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, at their meeting in Asheville last week, appropriated \$50 per month for one year for the support of The Arkwrights and it is expected that the other cotton manufacturers associations in the South will also make appropriations.

## The Tybee Meeting

**R**EPORTS coming to us indicate a very large attendance at the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Tybee Beach, near Savannah, Ga., on July 16th and 17th.

Those desiring reservations should write to the Tybee Hotel, Tybee Beach, Ga., and we advise making such reservations at once.

There will be sleepers from Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., to Savannah, Ga. We will be glad to make reservations for berths for those desiring them from Charlotte.

Tybee Beach is a famous resort with a splendid bathing beach and we believe that those who attend will enjoy the meeting.

## Tompkins' Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

**S**EVERAL years ago we purchased from the estate of the late D. A. Tompkins the copyrights of his book, Tompkins' Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations, and at the same time acquired all the unsold copies of the Second Edition of the book.

When they were exhausted we employed a man to revise the work and bring it up to date and we have now published and have ready for distribution the Third Edition.

The former editions sold for \$5 per copy, but in order to bring this book within reach of the mill men the Third Edition will be sold at \$2 per copy.

Tompkins' Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations is profusely illustrated and is in our opinion the best book on cotton mill calculations that has ever been published.

Prior to the exhaustion of the Second Edition it was used as a text book by two textile schools.

## The Cotton Report

**B**Y the time this issue reaches the mills the Government report giving the acreage for 1926 and condition for June 25th will have been issued.

Our guess is that the acreage report will show far less land planted in cotton than is now anticipated.

We do not believe that 48,000,000 acres were planted last year nor this year.

From 1910 to 1913 the acreage varied from 32,000,000 to 38,000,000 and we have never believed that the farmers of the South have added 10,000,000 acres since 1923.

To those who travel over the South it appears that with the exception of Texas, cotton is planted about where it has always been planted.

Very little timber land has been cleared in recent years, and if there is more cotton land it has replaced other crops. What has it replaced?

In our opinion the Government has been dealing in percentages of increase rather than increased acres and has fallen into a serious error.

In view of the report to be issued this week the following table will be found interesting for purposes of comparison:

Acreage and Production of Cotton in United States, 1910-1925.

Year—	Acreage		Avg. Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (Census) 500-lb. bales
	Planted. (Acres)	Picked. (Acres)		
1910	33,418,000	32,403,000	170.7	11,608,616
1911	36,681,000	36,045,000	207.7	15,692,701
1912	34,766,000	34,283,000	190.9	13,703,421
1913	37,458,000	37,089,000	182.0	14,156,486
1914	37,406,000	36,832,000	209.2	16,134,930
1915	32,107,000	31,412,000	170.3	11,191,820
1916	36,052,000	34,985,000	156.6	11,449,930
1917	34,925,000	33,841,000	159.7	11,302,375
1918	37,217,000	36,008,000	159.6	12,040,532
1919	35,133,000	33,566,000	161.5	11,420,763
1920	37,043,000	35,878,000	178.4	13,439,603
1921	31,678,000	30,509,000	124.5	7,953,641
1922	34,016,000	33,036,000	141.5	9,762,069
1923	38,709,000	37,420,000	130.6	10,139,671
1924	42,641,000	41,360,000	157.4	13,627,936
1925	48,090,000	46,053,000	167.2	16,085,905
1926	48,158,000	?	?	?

## The Wear Cotton Movement

**T**HE "Wear Cotton" movement which was started by the Women's Club of Charlotte seems to be spreading over the South and is now being heard from in many places.

When we heard that the Women's Club of Charlotte contemplated the movement we purchased a handsome gold vanity case for the first prize at their "Cotton Bridge" and we secured five other prizes from dress goods mills. The movement started by them seems to be bearing fruit.

## British Spinners Report

**W**E call special attention to the report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association relative to the causes of the textile depression in England.

While their conditions differ somewhat from our own, their conclusions are worthy of careful study.

It is interesting to note that England has only increased her cotton spindles by 200,000 since 1913 and also that only 9.6 per cent of the operation of her mills is for home consumption.

## Likes Contest Articles

**T**HE following letter, received this week, is acknowledged with thanks:

Editor Southern Textile Bulletin:

"As a reader of your valuable paper, I want to say that the Southern Textile Bulletin is doing more for the benefit of the Southern textile industry than any other paper I have ever had the opportunity of reading. The benefit that I have already derived from reading the articles you are at present publishing on the "Causes of Bad Spinning" are worth ten times the subscription price of the paper.

"I feel that every mill man, regardless of his official position, should take off his hat to David Clark, editor, for the great good he is doing in educating the section men throughout the South."



## Personal News

Geo. W. Becknell, of Valdese, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

A. A. Oliver has been promoted from overseer carding and spinning to superintendent of the Roseland Spinning Company, Lincolnton, N. C.

E. R. Ellenberg, of Greenville, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Rhodes-Rhyne Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

C. B. Buchanan has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

W. S. Porter, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Lincoln Cotton Mills, Evansville, Ala.

O. P. Morehead has resigned as overseer of carding at the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

C. L. Gaffney, of Bessemer City, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

C. E. McAbee, of Greenville, S. C., has become overseer spinning at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

J. H. Eury has resigned his position at the Excell Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, N. C., and is now overseer of spinning at the Anderson Mills, of the same place.

W. B. Holt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., to become superintendent of the Williamson Mills, Charleston, S. C.

C. E. Beal has resigned as overseer spinning at the Anderson Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., to accept the position of overseer carding and spinning at night at the Roseland Spinning Company, of the same place.

A. C. Revels has taken a position with the new spinning plant being built by the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Revels recently resigned from the R. P. Yarn Co., of New Haven, Conn. He will assume his new duties July 1.

J. S. Linder has resigned his position with the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga., to become overseer of weaving at the Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannellton, Ind.

Marshall C. Stone, who has been assistant superintendent of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga., has resigned to become general superintendent of the Arkwright Mills, Arkwright and Enoree, S. C. He is son of M. G. Stone, general superintendent of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company.

### Wills Hunter Goes With Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

Wills Hunter has resigned as treasurer of the Saco-Lowell Shops to accept a position with Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co., of which his brother Guy Hunter is president.

After a period as salesman connected with the Southern office, Wills Hunter was promoted to assistant treasurer and transferred to Newton Upper Falls, Mass., where he was a short time later promoted to treasurer.

In going to the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co., he enters a business started by his father at Greensboro, N. C., but now grown to be the largest cotton goods commission house in the United States.

### George N. Hutton.

George N. Hutton, president of the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C., and the United Mills, at Mortimer, near Hickory, died at Battle Creek, Mich., where he has been undergoing treatment for some time. He was 57 years old.

Mr. Hutton was a native of Canada. He moved to Hickory in 1896, and entered the lumber business. He built up large number and furniture manufacturing interests, being one of the wealthiest men in his section. He was a partner in Hutton and Bourbonais, manufacturers of packing cases which are widely used by cotton mills. Mr. Hutton was a banker, president of the Hickory Telephone Company and several lumber companies. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

### Martel Mills, Inc. Lexington S. C.

Spindles .....	7640
Looms .....	213
J. E. Porter .....	Supt.
B. G. Payton .....	Spinner
W. A. Parrish .....	Weaver
G. L. Harmon .....	Carder
J. C. Wilson .....	Cloth Room
T. A. Taylor .....	Master Mechanic
C. J. Nolon .....	Pay Master

### Southern Office for Casablanca Corp.

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville has been selected as the Southern office of the American Casablancas Corporation, manufacturers of the attachments for the long-draft spinning system, it was announced here. Quarters have been secured in the Poinsett Hotel plaza and all business of the company in the Southern territory will be transacted thru this office.

C. W. McSwain, brother of Congressman McSwain and formerly director of textiles at Clemson College, will be in charge of the office in this city. He will be assisted by Howard Callahan.

## Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to  
All Types Of Warp  
Bobbins For Filling Wind  
Samples of such bobbins gladly  
furnished

The Dana S. Courtney Co.  
Chicopee, Mass.

A. B. CARTER, Southern Agt, Gastonia, N. C.

## BOBBINS-SPOOLS SKEWERS-TUBES-ROLLS

Manufacturers and Enamellers



WALTER L. PARKER CO.  
LOWELL, MASS.

For Service and Prompt Attention Write Us



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Carrollton, Ga.**—The Fuller Hosiery Mills expect to rebuild their hosiery plant which was burned early in June.

**Anderson, S. C.**—It is understood that the Anderson Hosiery Mills, will increase equipment for the manufacture of bathing suits.

**Corpus Christie, Texas**—It is reported that a new cotton mill is to be erected here by Blacklanders, Inc., recently incorporated here by S. M. Nixon, and associates.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—The Lincoln Mills are planning to add another story to the present 4-story mill building. The company has a large office building under construction at this time.

**New Orleans, La.**—The Maginnis Cotton Mills will soon begin installation of 200 Model E automatic looms recently purchased from the Draper Corp. No additional carding and spinning equipment will be installed. The new looms will give the company a total of 1,200.

**Eufaula, Ala.**—The Marcella Cotton Mills, purchased recently by C. A. and C. L. O'Neil, of the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala., as noted, will be reorganized and placed in operation at an early date.

The new company will thoroughly overhaul the equipment and make other improvements. The mill has 8,000 spindles and 40 looms.

**Danville, Va.**—Directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., have authorized the same midsummer dividends as were declared last year. As a result the sum of \$412,500 will be disbursed here on July 1. A three per cent semi-annual dividend has been declared on the preferred stock, totaling \$225,000, while a two and a half quarterly dividend has been authorized on the common stock, aggregating \$187,500.

**Greenville, S. C.**—Three Greenville mills declared dividends payable July 1. These dividends, together with those already declared, make the total to be paid out by banks and cotton mills of Greenville pass the \$600,000 mark.

The Woodside Mills and the Southern Worsted Mills have not yet had their directors' meetings.

Mills declaring dividends this week follow:

Brandon Mills, semi-annual, 4 per cent on \$970,000 common stock, or \$38,000, and 3 per cent on \$500,000 preferred stock, or \$17,500.

Poinsett Mill, semi-annual, 3 per cent on \$470,000 common stock, or \$14,100. This mill has no preferred stock.

F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, 1½ per cent on \$2,000,000 common stock, or \$30,000. This company has no preferred stock.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The duck mill in the Federal Prison here will probably be enlarged in accordance with plans being considered by the Department of Justice, Washington.

**Springfield, Tenn.**—The Springfield Woolen Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, by Jack Tathan and E. B. Boyd.

**Bridgeport, Ala.**—A number of local business men are making efforts to have a hosiery mill located here. It is understood that the proposed mill will move here from New York or Pennsylvania.

**Cliffside, N. C.**—Work is progressing rapidly on the addition being built to the Cliffside Mills. The work includes the erection of a large bleaching plant. The product of the mill in the future will be towels exclusively.

**Petersburg, Va.**—Twentieth Century Rayon Textile, Inc., reported formed by merger of Lubinette Knitting Mills, all of New York, capital \$500,000; J. Schoenbaum, president, 352 Fourth Ave.; John Lang, treasurer, 1165 Gerard Ave., both New York; reported to use plant of Lubinette Knitting Mills, Petersburg, transfer 175 machines now; eventually move 230; later plans erection of new building and installation of additional machinery.

**Clinton, S. C.**—At a meeting of the board of directors of Lydia Cotton Mills, C. M. Bailey was elected president and treasurer of the mill, succeeding his father and former president, the late M. S. Bailey, whose death occurred last February. At the same time J. A. Bailey was elected vice-president.

The corporation declared its serial note dividend, payable July 1, of \$17,500, and the reports for the year showed the mill in excellent condition.

**Lexington, Ky.**—Lawrenceburg, 25 miles west of here, is now assured of a thread factory, which will be moved from Detroit, Mich., and put in operation this fall.

President John W. Dawson for the Anderson County Chamber of Commerce signed a contract with the Dean & Sherk Corp., of Detroit, and C. A. Koerner, of Louisville, for the erection of a \$90,000 structure. The contract calls for the completion of the building by November 1.

The company made thread in Detroit for 18 years, with a business running to more than \$1,000,000 annually. It continuously employs 70 women and 30 men.

**Bristol, Va.**—Announcement has been made in Elizabethton, Tenn., that the first unit of the new rayon plant of the American-Bemberg plant would be put into operation September 1. The initial unit, costing two and one half millions of dollars, is now in the final stages of completion.

The corporation expects to construct four additional units, each to cost the same as the first. More than 2,000 persons will be employed in each unit. Native labor will be employed exclusively and the only foreigners at the plant will be the technical experts, several of whom

## THE FARISH COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

100 WORTH STREET

NEW YORK



## Dixon's Paint

Red Lead—Graphite Primer  
Aluminum—Graphite  
Silica—Graphite

Consider the high cost of repainting and use one of Dixon's Paints. They will give better protection for exposed metal or wood work at lowest cost and meet the requirements of all specifications.

The pigment, flake silica-graphite, provides a tough, yet elastic, film that expands and contracts with heat and cold without cracking or peeling. The graphite and silica are naturally and not artificially combined, resulting in long life, efficient surface protection, elasticity and resistance to dampness.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.  
Jersey City, N. J. Established 1827



## Seydel-Woolley Co.

Textile Chemicals  
for Best Weaving

Seyco Products

The result of twenty years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 35 Glenn St., Atlanta, Ga.

Members American Society Landscape Architects

## E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth St.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

101 Marietta Bldg.  
ATLANTA, GA.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT and ENGINEER

Town Planning and Mill Villages  
Real Estate Subdivisions and Resorts  
Country Clubs and Golf Courses  
Private Estates and Home Grounds  
Parks, Playgrounds and Cemeteries

Complete Topographic Surveys  
General Designs, Grading, Planting and Detail Plans  
Supervision of Landscape and Engineering Construction.

Largest Landscape Organization in the South



will come from Germany. Preparations are being made to begin work on the second unit as soon as the first is put in operation.

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Announcement was made by the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton mill in in Gaffney, that the mill will be closed for the week of July 4. The curtailment, it was explained by officials of the mill, is due to the condition of the cotton market, and although apprehension is felt of a longer curtailment, officials of the mill stated that it would only be for the week.

The Globe Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company, has practically closed all this week, only a small portion of the machinery of the plant being operated. It was stated by officials that the Globe is operating just as orders are received. If orders come in only that portion of the plant needed to execute such orders is operated. Globe officials stated that they were unable to make any statement as to when a regular schedule might be resumed.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—A night school for mill workers has been established by the Charles H. Bacon Co. at Lenoir City, near Knoxville.

### Enlarge Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.—A truscon steel building, 60 by 200 feet, will be erected to care for the excess number of exhibitors who have applied for space in the Seventh Southern Textile Exposition to be held in Textile Hall, November 1st to the 6th inclusive. Space in this build-



### Sesqui-Centennial Exposition

Philadelphia, Pa.

June 1—November, 30, 1926

### Special Excursion Fares

Via

### Southern Railway System

Tickets on sale daily from all Southern Railway stations up to and including September 30th, final return limit all tickets fifteen days including date of sale. Stop-overs permitted at Washington and Baltimore in each direction within final limit of tickets.

Fine trains, excellent schedules, pullman sleeping cars, day coaches and dining car service.

For further information and pullman sleeping car reservations call on any Southern Railway agent or address:

**R. H. GRAHAM, D. P. A.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

## DRUIDOAK LOOM LEATHERS

Highest Grade Oak Tanned for Cotton and Duck Looms

**The Druid Oak Belting Co., Inc.**  
Baltimore, Md.

## J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Textile Mills; Hydro-Electric Developments; Tobacco Products Plants, Cotton, Tobacco and General Warehousing; Industrial Housing; Steam Power Plants; Steam Utilization.

Greenville  
South Carolina



Chattanooga  
Tennessee

## COLORED COTTON YARNS

4s to 20s single and ply, hosiery and warp twist, direct and sulphur colors in blends, solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white twists, etc.

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

manufactured by

**Lavonia Cotton Manufacturing Co.**  
LAVONIA, GEORGIA

## M E R R O W I N G

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting  
Toe Closing  
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn

## Reliable Humidifying Devices

Since 1888  
also

**Better Textile Dryers**

Manufactured by GRINNELL COMPANY, Inc.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

Atlanta  
Georgia

Boston  
Massachusetts

Charlotte  
North Carolina

ing has almost all been sold and there is a possibility some manufacturers will be disappointed in not being able to secure space in the exposition this year.

Only a few spaces remain unsold in Textile Hall. The great majority of the space in the hall was sold months ago, many of the exhibitors showing in the 1924 exposition applying for space immediately after the close of the show that year. It is a significant fact that the exhibits this year will be more comprehensive than ever and will include practically everything used in the manufacture of textiles.

The list of exhibitors reveals the fact that manufacturers from every part of the country will be presented in the displays. Practically all of the big manufacturers of New England will have prominent spaces in the exposition. Southern manufacturers of textile products and accessories will be very much in evidence. Others will send their articles for exhibits from the West, the North and the East. In fact the 1926 exposition will be in every sense a national affair and will be a Southern exposition because of the fact that it is held in the South.

Few undertakings in the Southern States have enjoyed such phenomenal success as has the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville. It has grown from a modest beginning occupying only a small area in a warehouse to gigantic exposition housed in its own building which it has in recent years outgrown and is now regarded as one of the greatest industrial expositions in the entire country.

### Improved Dobby Chain



Dobby Cords

**Rice Dobby Chain Co.**  
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order Today

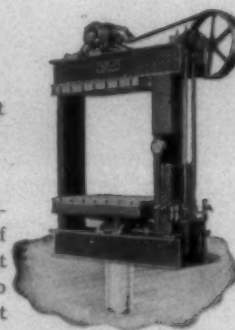
## BALING PRESS

75 to 300  
Tons

With or without  
Motor

Any width, opening, and rise of platen to suit your work—Also Knuckle Joint and Power Screw Presses. Let us

tell you more about them.



Established 1872

**Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.**  
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



## Norht Carolina Association Meets

(Continued from Page 15)

office of president, but of his notable contribution to this Association and the industry in general by his splendid service as Chairman of the Legislative Committee for many years; and,

WHEREAS, this Association recognizes in his passing the loss of one of its finest spirits and wisest counsellors,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina in convention assembled this the 26th day of June, 1926, expresses its profound sorrow at the passing of this friend and extends to his bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy;

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the family of the deceased, also that a copy of this resolution be given to the Press and spread upon the minutes of this Association.

### Condolence.

WHEREAS, The Lord in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from earthly labor W. A. Hart of Tarboro; Wm. H. Williamson of Charlotte; J. F. Alexander of Forest City; John R. Tolar of Fayetteville; J. R. Chamberlain of Raleigh; J. F. Taylor of Kinston; Geo. H. Brockenbrough of Charlotte; Robert L. Steele of Rockingham; Robert R. Bellamy of Wilmington; B. Frank Mebane of Spray; and B. T. Williamson of Alamance.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, in convention assembled, this the 26th day of June, 1926, extends to the bereaved ones its heartfelt sympathy, and,

BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER,

That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the families of the deceased, also that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Association and given to the Press.

### Thanks.

WHEREAS, The success of this convention has been due to a large measure to the splendid addresses of Hon. James A. Emery of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Thos. A. Dixon of Asheville; Judge Francis D. Winston of Windsor; and G. Floyd Rogers of Asheville; Mr. Harris; Mr. Law; Capt. Smyth; and to the Grove Park Inn for the delightful entertainment;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to those who contributed to the success of this convention, and that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to transmit to each one of them a copy of this resolution.

## Visiting Gastonia Shops

(Continued from Page 18)

Mr. Ferguson realized that Southern cotton mills were using very inferior gears and being confident that they could be convinced that high class gears were more efficient and economical, resigned his position in Cleveland and established the Ferguson Gear Company in Gastonia, N. C., and has been very successful.

He brought only one man with him but has developed very expert workmen from the young men that he employed in Gastonia.

The Ferguson Gear Works occupies a well lighted building about 40x60 with ample land adjoining for future extensions.

They started in a small way but

as the business has grown they have added additional lathes and gear cutters.

They make a few cast iron gears but seventy-five per cent of their business is in steel gears. They make the most complicated spiral gears or anything in the shape of a gear.

They buy steel shafting of various sizes and it is cut into blanks as needed.

Machines cut the gears automatically and accurately and most of them are case hardened in a small furnace which is located in an adjoining building.

Steel cut gears are so far superior to ordinary cast iron gears both in running and lasting qualities that it is surprising that any mills continue to use cast iron gears.

Almost everywhere that the Ferguson Gear Company has been able to get their steel cut gears into a mill, repeat orders have resulted.

Their present business is not limited to cotton mills but they go into many kinds of plants and they are also doing a considerable business with other sections of the country, especially Ohio and Pennsylvania. They had just received an inquiry from Japan.

James Kruesler is superintendent of the shop and T. A. Adams, formerly superintendent of the Manville-Jenckes Company at High Shoals, N. C., is traveling representative.

The success of the Ferguson Gear Company is based upon a high class product, produced by a man of long experience in that particular line of endeavor.

### Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.

Leaving the Ferguson Gear Company I drove to the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company but found

that Geo. Cocker was out of the city, Bob Craig was up town and D. L. Friday was at lunch, so I decided to postpone my inspection of their shop and came back to Charlotte.

There is another case of an experienced man making a success in his particular line of business.

Geo. Cocker first came South as salesman for warpers manufactured in Philadelphia and was a good salesman.

He started the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company in order to build improved warpers and later developed a very fine line of dyeing machinery.

Geo. Cocker is not only an unusually good mixer who makes friends easily but has considerable inventive ability.

I will at an early date visit his plant and describe some of the things that they are doing.

## Textile Folks Let Style Kill Goose That Lays the Golden Egg

Shelby, June 19.—In an address before the Gastonia Rotary Club here at Cleveland Springs Friday night, O. Max Gardner advanced the "Wear More Cotton" plan a step in North Carolina by shooting several cotton-coated shafts at the silken-clad ladies of the State, especially of the section where the price of cotton goods means so much to the general business stability.

Addressing the ladies present with their luncheon club husbands, all more or less in the cotton trade, Mr. Gardner declared that all the cotton in their costume would hardly sell for 30 cents—"yet it is on the movement of these cotton goods that your silken clothes depend."

INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING

## Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery  
WORCESTER, MASS.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
STAMPING  
TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING

RUGGED CONSTRUCTION

# "COLUMBUS TAPE"

GEORGIA WEBBING & TAPE CO.

SERVICEABLE

COLUMBUS, GA.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS  
SPOOLS  
SHUTTLES  
SKEWERS  
ROLLS, ETC.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

AUTOMATIC SHUTTLES

Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work



Mr. Gardner's talk, entitled "The Cotton Boycott," was not a mere bit of romantic color boosting cotton trade, but cited facts showing how style has stifled the South in its industry.

The following excerpt from his address should be of general interest through all textile regions:

"It is an economic crime how we, in this textile territory, have contributed to the boycotting of cotton in the home of its benefactors. I have not had sufficient opportunity to observe the apparel of the women present tonight, but I venture to say that if we were to weigh and measure all the cotton, warp and filling, you women have on, it would not exceed in value, the proverbial '30 cents,' and yet every woman here must rely upon cotton in some form, for the means with which to buy the frequently shabby, but shimmering, silks.

"We spend much time complaining about the dearth of business in all branches of textiles, and we profess ignorance of the cause, yet I venture to say that the average secretary and treasurer of the average cotton mill in North Carolina, with his mouth full of misery, sits back with his shoes full of weary feet decorated with brilliant silk socks. Every farm girl is wearing silk stockings; every school girl; every cotton mill girl; every white girl and every black girl. Five years ago they thought highly attractive, and did, in cotton lisle, but 'them days are gone.'

"From cotton, the inexorable law of style went to wool and everybody was wearing wool hose. Then it abandoned wool and adopted silk. Our women have not only quit calico and alamaance, but gingham

is in the discard. A woman wearing a cotton dress today is almost as rare as a woman of twenty-five years ago, with her rustling, starched petticoats.

"We are in unconscious conspiracy to kill our greatest industry in North Carolina, and until our people begin to wear more cotton goods, we are entitled to no sympathy, and should quit complaining about over production, high tariffs, wider markets and better selling agencies.

"Style, and style alone, is the proximate cause of the depression in the textile business today. Think of it, every other business in America is good except textiles. Bank clearings are up 5% per cent; railroads are running, 15 per cent ahead of a year ago; tobacco, 13 per cent; steel production is ahead of a year ago; industrial activity in May, 1926, was 10.7 per cent ahead of the monthly rate of last year; railroads are spending a billion, five hundred million dollars for construction this year. Labor is employed in all lines.

"It is futile to say we are suffering from imports and foreign competition. There is no dumping of foreign made goods on the American market. There is just one half as many yards of imports of cotton cloths coming into America now as entered for the first five months of 1925. Ending May 31, the Department of Commerce, in Washington reports the cotton cloth imports into the United States, in yards, at a value of \$7,128,712, while for the first five months of 1925 imports amounted in value to the sum of -13,423,475. The foreigner is not our trouble. He is bringing into America only a little more than 2 per cent of our possible textile production.

"There is no agreement of diagnosis as to the cause of the sus-

tained depression in cotton textiles, and I have only touched one symptom tonight, but it seems to me that a national movement, challenging the primitive instinct of self-protection and self-defense compels us to take the leadership in direct appeal to the American people to rescue the South from the strangling decrees of style.

"Let us prove our faith by our works, and continue to cultivate and create the necessary appreciation of cotton goods in the adornment and beauty of American womanhood."

### A Ray of Sunshine

(Boston News Bureau)

A ray of sunshine for the cotton mills is now discerned in the proposed formation of a cotton textile institute for the compilation and distribution of statistics about the various phases of the industry. The anticipated organization of the institute is considered by New England manufacturers as the most intelligent co-operative step that has yet been suggested to cure the ills of the textile industry.

The idea originated with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which comprises 90 per cent of the Southern mills. Local textile men are inclined to look upon it as an indication that the South realizes the futility of over-production and is taking an active step to stabilize the industry. It is also regarded as evidence that location in the South by no means precludes the possibility of unprofitable operation. To substantiate this reasoning, current curtailment in the South is pointed to.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has denied rumors that he has been offered a post as "dictator" of the cotton textile industry, similar to the position of Will Hays in the motion picture business. Such a proposition has been discussed in Southern circles, but the general local opinion is that a textile "dictator" could do little to help the situation.

As yet the scheme for organizing the cotton textile institute is in only a formative stage, and it is not known how much ground it will cover or what problems it may solve. It is expected that the mills will be asked to send in data on stocks, sales, prices, costs, etc. With the assembling and dissemination of average figures mill men will have facts to guide them instead of guesses as now.

The hope of the textile manufacturers is that some way can be found to lessen the intense competition that has done so much to disrupt the industry in recent years. More specific information on how this may be accomplished should be forthcoming when delegates of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Northern body, and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Southern organization, meet in New York in June to discuss the matter. The manufacturers have been promised the assistance of the Department of Commerce in carrying out their plans.

As with so many other difficult economic situation that have beset the world in recent times, beginning notably with the Dawes Plan, the first sensible step is to get the facts. Then procedure can be worked out. That sequence now awaits the textile industry.



## NOPCOV

Textoyl 1243-A  
Kier Oil 1284  
Rayon Oil 1243-A

Sizing Tallow 1286  
Monosulfol Oil  
Rayon Scourol

## NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARRISON, N. J.

CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C. BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

## LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL, MASS.

## THE SUPERIOR PORCELAIN

for  
**Textile  
Machinery**

manufactured by  
**Page-Madden Co.**

Incorporated  
128-34 Sumpter St.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Samples and Catalog upon Request



No. 654



No. 344



No.  
E-4

## SALT CRYSTALS

For your own good don't fall into the error of thinking that salt is "just salt."

It may have as many disguises as Sherlock Holmes, but *International Salt* can always be identified by its pure, unvarying quality.

That is why it is used by the best industrial families . . . why *International Salt* is synonymous with high standard results.

Now as to your order. There is a near-to-you *International* warehouse that ships promptly.



475 Fifth Ave.

New York

**INTERNATIONAL  
SALT COMPANY, Inc.**

## What Could Be Fairer?

We don't ask you to take our WORD for it that

## SPOTSGO

removes grease spots and oil stains from all kinds of material without injuring the fibre. But we would like for you to take a SAMPLE and prove it for yourself.

*There's a Mill Supply Jobber Near You*

**Woodley Soap Manufacturing Co.**

29-49 Norfolk Ave.

Boston, Mass.

## Delivery and Receiving Charges At New Orleans

By Ben J. Williams

Editor's Note—The following is a communication from the vice-president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who is a member of the firm of Page, Williams & Co.

Much has been published recently regarding what is termed "economic waste" incurred through the functioning of the hedge machinery of the cotton exchange, defined to include the costs and charges incidental to the receipt and shipment as well as the delivery of cotton against contract.

Recently there was published by a prominent firm a circular which embodied a number of schedules relating to what was called "in and out waste of tendering on future contracts." It is only natural to assume that the figures and schedules as set forth were accepted by many of the trade on their face and without being carefully studied or analyzed.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the figures applying to markets other than New Orleans, but it can be truthfully said that there is practically no "in and out waste" or material economic loss sustained through the delivery or receipt of cotton against New Orleans contracts.

Included in the list of charges summarized as "waste" (in the document referred to which was prepared by the prominent spot house) are items of sampling, weighing, interest, insurance, and warehousing. These are natural charges and certainly should not be regarded as waste when incurred at New Orleans.

Of necessity, every firm engaged in the business of merchandising cotton either as shipper to a domestic mill or as an exporter must ship its purchases to and concentrate its stocks at a limited number of places (some firms use only one port) to enable the proper assembling of even-running qualities for application against definite sale commitments. This is possible only through the concentration of cotton at one or two places, preferably a port which enjoys such privileges (without penalty) and the stoppage in transit at this port, which includes examination and warehousing, for a period of not to exceed one year, cannot be termed "waste." It is natural to sample and weigh cotton at the concentration point. These services are incurred whether the cotton is finally tendered against future contract or not.

At New Orleans there is a reserve sample system which enables the storer to direct the certification of his cotton at any time without physical re-handling of the bale being required and the only actual expense incurred exclusively chargeable to tendering is thirty cents per bale assessed by the United States Board of Cotton Examiners for certification. Therefore, this is the only charge which might be regarded as an expense due to the functioning of the contract machinery of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

When cotton is received against contract at New Orleans, it may be

exported without expense other than the nominal charge of two cents per bale for marking. Practically every bale is compressed to high-density before shipment, and when this service is rendered the warehouse absorbs charges incidental to the movement of the cotton to shipside. The charge for high-density compression is the exact differential between the ocean freight rate for this package as compared with standard compressed cotton.

The New Orleans contract is closely linked with the Southern spot markets. It fluctuates with them and is responsive only to those developments and activities which legitimately affect them. This contract possesses all the qualifications required to assure genuine price insurance. The entire cotton world is fortunately at last awakening to the fact that the logical contract market is located at New Orleans and that all interests are safeguarded when that contract, which has functioned for more than a half-century, is the basis of a spot transaction.

## Rayon Price Lower

The Viscose Co., leading domestic producers of rayon have reduced their prices 35 cents a pound on Grade "A" 150 denier, 40 cents on Grade "B" 150s and 45 cents on Grade "C" 150s. The lower prices are effective July 1.

Three hundred denier was reduced 25 cents a pound on Grades A and B and 30 cents on Grade C.

In explaining the reasons for the reduction, S. A. Salvage, president of the Viscose Co., said that it was necessary for them to depart from the policy they adopted in April to maintain prices because there was too wide a difference between their prices and the rates quoted for European rayon yarns.

"The low wages that prevail in Europe and the greatly depreciated foreign currency with which we have to attempt to compete have compelled us to make drastic reductions in our prices, effective July 1, and we hope that our action will fully restore confidence in the rayon market," Mr. Salvage said.

While it is taken for granted that the other domestic producers will follow the lead of the Viscose Co. in naming new prices, only one, the Industrial Rayon Corp., has yet definitely taken such action.

Bertrand R. Clark, president of the Industrial Company, stated that they would meet the Viscose prices. "We are glad of the price reduction," Mr. Clarke said, "because it will set at rest the rumors of price cutting have been in the market and now we look for a stable market with no changes for many months to come."

Du Pont Rayon Co., will have a sales meeting in Buffalo and it is expected that some action will be taken there on the new prices, according to the local sales manager, Frank Scull.

S. L. Coursen, president of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, said that they had no statement to make just at this time about prices. It is expected, however, that



they will announce changes before July 1.

American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company have nothing to say just now, according to Major E. E. Boreham. Their product, however, comes into a different category.

Leading importers of rayon yarn said they were not ready to make any announcement of changed prices. The majority brought up the point that Viscose had reduced 150 denier Grade "B" 40 cents a pound and that in the consuming mind it was this grade which was most competitive with foreign grade A. It was conceded that the 40-cent incision in the grade B placed the imported in a harder competitive position than he has ever known before.

### R. H. Kagi With the Farish Company

R. H. Kagi has resigned his position with the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company and accepted a similar position with The Farish Company, Inc., to take effect immediately.

Mr. Kagi has had wide experience in manufacturing, styling and designing cotton and rayon fabrics in European mills and New England mills, and more recently through his later connections in the New York market where he has been handling a general line of these fabrics for Southern mills, including flannels, suitings, colored goods and fancy goods.

In discussing this connection The Farish Company states that they are enlarging their research department, lately organized to promote the sale of cotton goods in general through regular channels and to help create new markets and new uses for cotton goods.

The purpose of this department is to keep ahead of the changing styles and requirements for cotton goods and work out new fabrics, new designs, and additional outlets for the production of the mills selling through The Farish Company.

### Says Textiles on Firm Basis

Spartanburg, S. C.—Speaking before a meeting of the merchants of Spartanburg, John A. Law, president of the Saxon and Chesnee Cotton Mills and Central National Bank of Spartanburg, asserted that the textile business was being placed on a firm basis.

Mr. Law opened his address with the statement that the longer he remains in business the more he comes to admire and respect the real merchant—not the "fly by night" type, as he termed it, but the one who by consistent buying and selling helps much in the building up of his community. He maintained that, as an educator, the merchant had just as great a part in a community's well being as the high school teacher or any other type of educator.

"I do not propose to talk to you about your business," he said, "for I am not a merchant, but I have watched it with keen interest in a

general way and remarked upon the workings of several laws that apply to it."

After pointing out the advantages of Spartanburg as a shopping center for this county, Mr. Law said:

"I know that you are concerned about the present status of the cotton mills about you. Last year in spite of certain amount of curtailment, we got along splendidly. This year I do not anticipate any curtailment from lack of power, for we are now well prepared for emergencies in that way. There will be some curtailment, due to the present textile marketing conditions, but I do not believe that it will be great.

"The situation in the textile business is now rather acute, caused by the fact that we mill men have been the poorest merchants in the world. We have let opportunities to create a greater demand for our commodities pass, but we shall not do so in the future. I believe that within a short time we shall have perfected an organization which will solve the problem, which the selling agents say is caused by over production and which the manufacturers maintain is caused by under consumption.

"In spite of the general talk of curtailment, I believe that our mills will run almost regularly throughout the year. There will be some curtailment, but I do not believe that it will be heavy. I am in hopes that we will soon have worked out a program which will mean the end of this matter of annual curtailment.

### 'Tis a Little Funny

The Concord Tribune thinks it's a little humorous that Eastern capitalists coming into the South, as some of them have been doing lately, and visiting North Carolina on their journeys, should express themselves as being surprised to find that cotton mill people are fairing so well, living so comfortably and enjoying so many of the advantages of material benefits.

Wonder what they thought they would see, anyhow?

Did they believe some few reports and articles that, forsooth, have appeared occasionally in newspapers and magazines written from the angle of bias and pure prejudice and dealing untruthfully with this element of our people and the manner of their living?

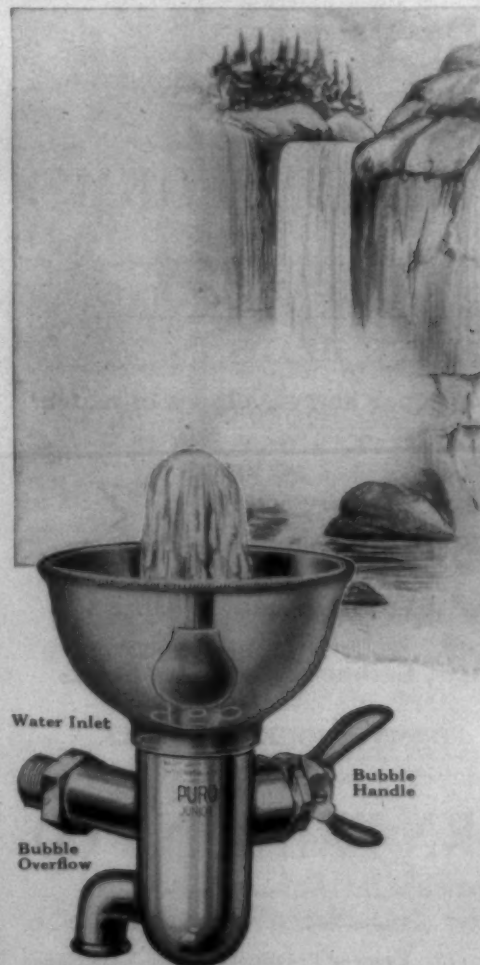
It is rather funny, comments The Salisbury Post, that there are well informed people in other sections who come South for the first time all fed up on a lot of false notions, gotten from no one knows where. We are gradually working to the elimination of ills of all sorts, just as honest-minded folks are doing everywhere, and no one need be surprised to find the fullest evidence of progress here as in others sections. Those who work in the mills are of the same blood, same family as those who own them. They are Americans of long standing and that ought to answer any question that a visitor might bring here.—Charlotte News.



**B.S. Roy & Son Co.**  
Established 1868  
Worcester, Mass.

The original basic patent on a Chain Traverse Card Grinder, which revolutionized the card grinding industry, was granted to B. S. Roy in 1868. His son, S. B. Roy, added several improvements and the perfect mechanism of this grinder made today is the culmination of this long manufacturing experience.

E. M. Terryberry, Southern Agent  
1126 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



### Vacation Time

You cannot send your employees to the falls, but you can give them the benefit of

**PURO**

A design for every purpose

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.**  
Haydenville, Mass.



Save 50 per cent. operative power

Produce more even yarn

TAPE-DRIVEN TWISTERS

COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

# PRINTING?

## RULED FORMS?

### GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

**BILL HEADS      FACTORY FORMS**

**STATEMENTS      INVOICES**

**PAY ROLL ENVELOPES**

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

#### LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

## WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

## Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Akron Belting Co.	33	Langley, W. H. & Co.	36
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	36
Aluminum Company of America	—	Leslie, Evans & Co.	36
American Bobbin Co.	—	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	35
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd.	—	Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	35
American Moistening Co.	25	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Textile Banding Co.	31	Lowell Shuttle Co.	27
Amory, Browne & Co.	36	—M—	—
Arabel Mfg. Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	37
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	31	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Ashworth Bros.	42	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	19	Memphis Cotton	39
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	32	Morrow Machine Co.	25
—B—	—	Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.	—
Bahnson Co.	—	Moreland Sizing Co.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	Morse Chain Co.	43
Barber-Colman Co.	37	Mossberg, Frank Corp.	—
Barber Mfg. Co.	—	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	—
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co.	33	—N—	—
Bond, Chas. Co.	21	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Company	—	National Oil Products Co.	27
Bosson & Lane	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	37
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	—	Neutrasol Products Corp.	—
Broadway Central Hotel	34	Newburger Cotton Co.	39
Brown, David Co.	26	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	9
—C—	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—	North Carolina Cotton	39
Catlin & Co.	37	Norwood Engineering Co.	35
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	—O—	—
Charlotte Manufacturing Co.	—	Oakley Chemical Co.	—
Chicago Belting Co.	—	—P—	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	15
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	30	Page-Madden Co.	28
Continental Hotel	—	Parker, Walter L. Co.	23
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	23	Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Pennsylvania Hotel	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	36	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Curran & Barry	—	Philadelphia Belting Co.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	29
—D—	—	—R—	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Reeves Brothers, Inc.	36
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	36	Rex Engineering Corp.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	—	Roessler & Haasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph	24	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	30	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	25
Drake Corp.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	24	Roy, B. S. & Son	29
Draper Corp.	1	—S—	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	15	Sacc-Lowell Shops	—
Druid Oak Belting Co.	25	Schachner Leather & Belting Co.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	25	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	—
Duplan Silk Corp.	10	Seaboard Ry.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	5	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
—E—	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	24
Eastwood, Benjamin, Co.	44	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	32	Siggers & Siggers	32
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	13	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	25
Economy Baler Co.	42	Salughter, G. G.	—
Emmons Looms Harness Co.	35	Sonneborn, L. Sons	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
—F—	—	Southern Ry.	35
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Farish Co.	24	Southern Textile Exposition	—
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Spray Painting & Finishing Equip-	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	32	ment Sales Co.	—
Fort Dearborn Fuel Co.	—	Stafford Co.	44
Foster Machine Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Fournier & Lemoine	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	11
Franklin Process Co.	—	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	—
—G—	—	—T—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	42	Terrell Machine Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	26	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.	2	Thomas Grate Bar Co.	—
Greist Mfg. Co.	34	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
—H—	—	Tripod Paint Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	17	—U—	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	12	United Chemical Products Co.	43
Herald Square Hotel	—	Upchurch, C. L. & Sons	38
Hollingsworth, J. D.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Hopedale Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	4	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	34
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	14	Universal Winding Co.	24
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	25	—V—	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	19
—I—	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	42
Industrial Fibre Co.	—	—W—	—
International Salt Co., Inc.	28	Washburn	—
—J—	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	38	Wellington, Sears & Co.	36
—K—	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Kaunagraph Co.	6	White, Fred H.	—
Keever Starch Co.	18	Whitin Machine Works	3
Kenilworth Inn	32	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	32
Klipstein, A. & Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
—L—	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	32
Ladew, Edward R. Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	43	Woodley Soap Mfg. Co.	28
		Woods, T. B. Sons Co.	20
		Woodward Baldwin & Co.	36

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.



Send for samples to

**DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.**

Bristol, R. I.



## Honor Memory of William Gregg

(Continued from Page 13)

account of the Greggs is taken from The Edgefield Advertiser: "William Gregg was born Feb. 2, 1800 in Monongahela county, North Western Virginia. His great-great-grand father, John Gregg, a native of Scotland, and a man of property was traveling in Ireland and met William Penn at his lead mines; he became acquainted with, and was converted by him to the Friends, or Quaker religion. They traveled together in England and Germany, and came to this country in the year 1682. They bought land adjoining each other in Delaware, on the Brandywine river. John Gregg had four sons, whom he settled in different parts of the country. His son, William, married the daughter of a German astronomer of some celebrity, named Hmchy. For him he bought a tract of land on Red Clay creek, about ten miles from Washington, Del., and built him a grist mill, the only one within 30 miles at that time. This was the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir.

Herman Gregg, his grandfather built a fine house near the mill. The old house is still in pretty good preservation, and his name and his wife's (Herman and Mary) inscribed with dark colored bricks over the front entrance. Mr. Gregg's father, William, was born in this house. He settled in Virginia and during the Revolutionary war took up arms in behalf of his native country, and was among the troops who fought in defense of Charleston. Here he was taken prisoner by the British, at the surrender of the city. Whilst on the road to Ninety-Six with other prisoners, he managed to make his escape, and found his way back to his native State. There he married and returned to South Carolina, and settled in Newberry district. He subsequently removed to Monongahela county, Virginia, where the subject of our memoir was born. At the age of four years the mother died, which caused the separation of the family. He was placed with an uncle, Jacob Gregg, who resided in Alexandria. He was a watchmaker by trade, and had accumulated a handsome fortune. He was also engaged in the manufacture of spinning machinery.

### Jacob Gregg Moved to Georgia.

In 1810, Jacob Gregg moved to Georgia, taking his young nephew with him. Here he erected one of the first cotton factories in the South. It was situated on Little River—Whitley Mills—midway between Monticello and Madison. The machinery was principally of his own manufacture. During the continuance of the war, the enterprise was successful, but the return of peace brought with it such a flood of foreign goods into the country, that nearly all the establishments of this kind were prostrated. The depreciation of property invested in manufacturing establishments ruined the fortunes of Jacob Gregg, and he placed his nephew, William, with one of his old friends in Lexington, Ky., to learn his own trade—that of watchmaker and silversmith. It was

at the cotton factory in Georgia, however, that our young friend learned to love and understand machinery.

He remained in Kentucky until 1821, when he went to Petersburg, Va., to perfect himself in his profession. In 1827, he established himself in business in Columbia, S. C. Mr. Gregg commenced business in Columbia with economy and assiduous attention to the duties of his profession.

Not wanting in enterprise, he gradually enlarged his business; that was soon extended to an extensive European correspondence and direct trade. To effect this, he visited England and France, in 1837, for the purpose of forming the necessary connections. In 1838 he removed to Charleston, S. C., when he resumed his former business in the firm of Hayden, Gregg & Co.

He watched ship after ship anchored to the wharves of his beloved Charleston, laden with the many articles produced by Yankee industry; he felt the complacency of his fellow countrymen under an utterly ruinous economic system; he felt the weight of the underprivileged, illiterate, half starved and utterly ruined, "poor white trash," and saw and felt it all beyond his power to contain himself. With unparalleled courage he began to preach repentance toward the Kingdom of Industry.

To the politicians he exhorted—"God speed the day when her (South Carolina) politicians will be exhorting the people to domestic industry, instead of State resistance; when our Clay clubs and Democratic associations will be turned into societies for the advancement of scientific agriculture and promotion of mechanic arts; when our capitalists will be found following the example of Northern cities in making such investment of their capital as will give employment to the poor, and make them producers instead of burdensome consumers."

Even Mr. Calhoun, our great oracle is against us in this matter; he will tell you, that no mechanical enterprise can succeed in South Carolina and that to thrive in cotton spinning one should go to Rhode Island. To the legislature he said "gentlemen what we need is to go to work." To the cotton planter he brought the argument of a Rhode Island enterprise where "175 hands in 12 months, convert 4329 bales of cotton into cloth, thus adding 40 dollars to the value of each bale." Hammond had said in congress "Would any nation make war on cotton? Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should they make war on us we could bring the whole world to our feet—what would happen? England would topple headlong and carry the whole civilized world with her except the South—No you do not dare to make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war on cotton. Cotton is King."

### Gregg Speaks for Industry.

Gregg told them frankly that those who had the power to make the implements of war would win  
(Continued on Page 34)

William H. Hayward  
President

Edward M. Johnson  
Vice President & Treas.

Joseph A. Bryant  
Vice President

ESTABLISHED 1815

## Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK, N. Y. PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*Importers and Manufacturers of*

## Starches, Gums, Dextrine Alizarine Assistant, Soluble Oil, Soap

And Every Known Material from every part of the world  
for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing  
Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

*Sole Agents For*

**BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.**

*Manufacturers of*

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda  
Solid or Flaked

## MORE SOUTHERN SPINNERS

are using

## "AMTEX"

Spinning, Twisting and  
Spooler Tapes

Than ever before

This increasing demand indicates the  
superiority of AMTEX Tapes over all  
others.

We are pleased to build special Tapes  
for your particular needs.

Send us your specifications and we will  
guarantee satisfaction.

*Manufactured by*

**AMERICAN  
TEXTILE BANDING CO., INC.**

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*Sold in the South by*

**Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.**



Workmen's compensation laws do not protect against loss of time by employees or the inconvenience of breaking in new workers.

## WYANDOTTE DETERGENT

protects your floors by cleaning so thoroughly that accidents are eliminated and production unretarded.

Indian in diamond



in every package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.  
Wyandotte, Mich.

## Kenilworth Inn

Asheville  
N C

Comfortable  
rooms - best  
sports  
excellent food  
REASONABLE RATES  
Write for Booklet  
ROSCOE A. MARVEL  
Manager

The  
**HOME of HOSPITALITY**  
"In The Land of The Sky"

**MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN**  
Through The  
Bulletin Want Department  
Read in More than 95% of the  
Southern Textile Mills  
Rate: \$1.50 per inch per insertion

## Manufacturers Must Cooperate

(Continued from Page 8)

ments they could hide the combination. I have seen them come time and again first dressed in sackcloth, in day clothes and dress clothes thinking they could hide the figure hid in the garments.

Yet we have reached the time when the judicial and administrative mind realizes that while it cannot and ought not and in public interest never should give approval to artificial combinations which undertake to make themselves the master of a particular field by artificial means, there is one monopoly that is to be encouraged at all times and the development and growth of which is for the benefit of the public and that is the monopoly of merit. The man who makes the best goods, who has the highest professional skill, who has the greatest business ability is to be encouraged to develop that business, to enlarge that skill, to make the best product, than take as much of the market as the character of his product can win for it, but he cannot use artificial weapons to buy up and make his money by artificial mechanism. We have come to the point where we recognize that.

We recognize clearly the fact today that our suspicion and fear that knowledge in the possession of our business competitors threatens the public, is utterly false. I think that is exactly the position that we have now reached.

The confusion that arose is well illustrated by the conception of this situation which the attorney general possessed in 1923. When he to discover the status of a trade association he made inquiry of the attorney general as to what the trade association could do with reference to the compilation of business statistics and the attorney general confused the issue by saying:

"I have no doubt that it is important that those engaged in an industry have general information as to the conditions of that industry, but I think that information should be distributed strictly through a responsible medium like your department (the Department of Commerce) and I see no objection to its being gathered by the association, provided it be strictly guarded and the association be prohibited from distributing it among its membership. This is but a statement of the position I feel impelled to take as Attorney General of the United States in enforcing the Anti-Trust Act."

The association is justified in gathering information but it must not use it, must not give it to its members. You can accumulate an encyclopaedia of facts but don't apply them! That is translating the saying of the old lady to her daughter, "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb but don't go near the water!"

Following that in the confusion I had offered to bring together 18 in the United States who had a great deal of experience with trade associations for the purpose of under-

taking to tell us the actual legal status of trade associations in the confusion and doubt that was wrecking and threatening with dissolution. After discussion among ourselves we reached the conclusion that compilation, publication and distribution by trade associations of their members of trade information was not illegal and of immense public and private importance that they should receive judicial decision. We believed that it could be accomplished by test cases because we wanted a judicial decision. To be told even by the best of lawyers what he can do is a poor substitute for judicial determination afterwards and those who practise law are aware of all the difficulties that arise between the courts of original opinion and ultimate conjecture. Finally, we believed that our remedy was not to be found in the enactment of new legislation; that substantive amendment of the anti-trust act to define the legitimate operations of trade associations was not feasible and of questionable desirability. We did not believe it desirable to create administrative agencies to deal with this situation. Administrative agencies are always subject to ultimate judicial decision. It was suggested that we gain gradually by adopting what is called declaratory decisions that citizens might be enabled of their own initiative to secure a judicial definition of their rights with respect to combinations without making themselves victims of civil or criminal proceedings and without having your directors subject to embarrassment undertake to go into court when a combination was formed, present to the court and secure an opinion as to whether or not the combination as it stood and before it became operative, within the law. Every new consolidation that is formed is confronted with that fact that it must do so at risk if it cannot obtain an opinion in advance. It must be ultimately reviewed and determined by judicial opinion. If you are going to have a combination or raise funds or issue bonds the most important thing is to know whether it will stand a judicial decision, so it would be of immense value if we could adopt a friendly action and let that determine it just as we find out where a title is invested in the English way. It would be of great gain if we could apply that to combinations whereby if the United States or the State were made a party we could bring suit and determine it. Any transaction afterwards would have the advantage of predetermination of the legality. As a result of that the Committee met with the Attorney General and we discovered in the course of a very interesting conversation with him and associates that there was a decided opinion on the part of some of the associates that a trade association was per se illegal, that any attempt to give information was illegal, for the reason that they concluded that a man possessed of common information would likely indulge in combination without agreement, that common knowledge the same economic facts would result in some kind of action. Then

## PATENTS

### Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

## PATENTS

### Trade-marks, Copyrights

A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

**PAUL B. EATON**

Registered Patent Attorney

Main Office:

406 Independence Building,  
Charlotte, N. C. Telephone 2173

Other Offices:

Over Realty Bond, Winston-Salem.  
903 Grant Place N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

SPINNING RINGS  
TWISTER RINGS  
SILK RINGS  
DIAMOND FINISH

TRAVELER CLEANERS  
TRAVELER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS

**WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.**  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.  
SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS  
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

## "ATLANTA" HARNESS

"Quality and Service  
That Satisfies"

**ATLANTA HARNESS  
& REED MFG. CO.**

ATLANTA, GA.

P. O. Box 1375

Telephone Main 0517

Save in freight by using

## WILTS

Veneer Packing Cases

They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 2-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 30 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service.  
Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.



the result was that test cases were brought in the U. S. Supreme Court and the court cut the Gordian knot. These things after all are very simple.

It was held

1. That an association or combination of persons or corporations may fairly and openly compile and distribute timely trade information to their members or associates, providing such association or combination is not reaching or attempting to reach an agreement or arrangement to restrict production or prices, or divide territory or otherwise artificially restrict competition among themselves.

Secondly, That the data which may be lawfully compiled and distributed under such circumstances may include: unidentified information as to the cost of the product, the price received for it in closed transactions, the volume of such production, the stocks on hand, and the approximate cost of transportation from the established centre of shipment to the various places of consumption.

Third, That a tendency to uniform price for a standard article following the distribution of legitimate trade information merely indicates the natural operation of economic law following the exercise of a valid right. It is not in itself an index of illegal trade restraint.

Fourth, That such associations, or persons or corporations within the same industry, subject to the restrictions stated, may freely meet and discuss the information thus obtained.

These opinions do not mean that associations previously condemned are legitimized. It gives no license to misuse timely trade information or by any device or disguise use a trade association to artificially control production, prices or the territory of competition. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the opinion merely affords each industry an opportunity to collectively assemble essential information which substitutes intelligent for ignorant competition. It gives each industry an opportunity to set up self-government in the use of this new freedom and establish a custom which will sternly confront any threatened abuse of this valuable right. It is confidently anticipated that it will mean the growth of a common law of custom within each industry which will make unnecessary the further intervention of government, to prevent or regulate abuse.

It gives you the choice of allowing combination to be abused or establishing trope ethics as the common law of industry. If abuse develops we are confronted here as in every other type of human activity if man will not control himself, there will be intervention from without. We will have Government not private control in our own industries. I only hope that we will be more successful in raising the quality of private control then we are in elevating the character of our political government in the general affairs of life.

It is a truism to say that the intelligent conduct of business and the

relation of the parts of an industry to the whole and to other industries requires accurate base information respecting the fundamental facts of the industry both with respect to current production and current distribution. Individuals or corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of common products ought not only to have access to general information respecting crops and markets but available by association with those engaged in his own specialty the volume of production, sales, stocks in hand, rate of turnover, prices in closed transactions and the data which permits comparisons with similar information in preceding years. It is not only true that we need it as producers, but, as Mr. Hoover has suggested, we need "a census of distribution" if we are to be informed of stocks in the hands of consumers and the character and quality of it, that will not only inform us more accurately as to the markets but the area of sales and distribution. It will be control waste distribution. It will save us from high pressure measures in territory from which there is no reasonable hope of return in proportion to expenditure. We are entering upon a day in which we can go forward with more intelligent understanding of our pathway. Many interrogation points that stood before us in the path of the Anti-Trust law have been removed. If in our hearts we are ready to go forward in an honest endeavor to compete on a basis of intelligent information there is coming that day when we will have a large and in-already growing and already intelligent body of opinion, which is pressing itself in other industries, which will realize that the changes that have taken place in the industrial life of the world will require in public not less than private interest the distribution of current information essential to the intelligent tutition of regulated cooperation for management of industry, the substitute absurd compulsions of cut throat competition.

Memphis Wholesale Trade in June  
May be 25% Over 1925.

Memphis, Tenn.—Wholesale dry goods houses report an early June business, which if continued at the rate of the first 10 days of the month will give increase of from 20 to 25 per cent over the same month last year. Every branch of the trade is optimistic on the outcome for the month since the early orders have been received.

Piece goods buyers report that there is a continued active demand for wash fabrics, for crepes, and voiles in solid colors and prints, especially in the polka dots. These latter are being marketed warily, however, the wholesaler following the policy of the merchant and buying only as the demand warrants it. The sudden increase in buying in an already active market is taken by the factors to indicate buying confidence on the part of the retailers engendered by an increased demand by the public.

## Leather Belting For Spinning Frames to be economical MUST BE

Extremely flexible, without sacrificing that firmness which lets it stand the rub of the shifter fork.

Tough and Elastic, without being spongy or "stretchy."

And, perhaps above all else, must have a surface which will eliminate excessive slippage and be unaffected by either moisture or lubricating oil.

### AKRON "SPIN-TWIST" BRAND

possesses all these desirable qualities, yet sells at a price no higher than you are asked to pay for many hard-finished, "stretchy," slipping belts.

It is not an experiment, as many progressive Mills have bought it during the past five years, and find it just what we claim for it—

**"The Most Economical Leather Belting for  
High Speed Drives, Over Small Pulleys"**

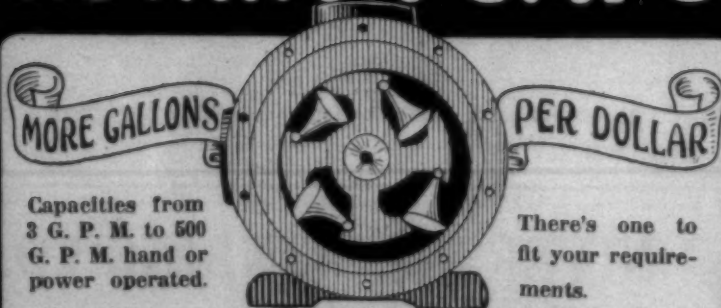
Manufactured and Sold only by

**The Akron Belting Company**  
AKRON, OHIO  
Incorporated 1885

Greenville, S. C.  
L. L. HASKINS  
P. O. Box 241

Birmingham, Ala.  
M. H. WHATLEY  
1600 10th Ave.

# BLACKMER ROTARY PUMPS




#### District Offices

284 Peachtree St.,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
709 Title Bldg.,  
Baltimore, Md.  
428 Old South Bldg.,  
Boston, Mass.  
52 W. Chippewa St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
608 So. Dearborn St.,  
Chicago, Ill.  
1347 Cook Bldg.,  
Detroit, Mich.  
408 Austin St.,  
Houston, Texas  
4015 Rookwood,  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
1506 Commerce Bldg.,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
1320 Starks Bldg.,  
Louisville, Ky.  
429 Broadway,  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
1103 Plymouth Bldg.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
306 Wells Fargo Bldg.,  
New Orleans, La.  
71 Murray St.,  
New York, N. Y.  
904 Real Estate Trust  
Bldg.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
711 Ferguson Bldg.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
1516 Pine St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
693 Mission St.,  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Stearns-Rogers Manu-  
facturing Company,  
Denver, Colo.  
Canadian Branch:  
London Concrete Ma-  
chinery Company,  
London, Ont.

**BLACKMER PUMP COMPANY**  
GRAND RAPIDS (FORMERLY PETOSKEY) MICH.





**GREIST** Loom Drop Wires

Plain  
Coppered  
Nickel Plated  
Rust Proof

**FREE FROM BURRS**  
Ask us for a quotation  
Southern Representative  
**James McCabe**  
Box 573, Greenville, S. C.

**THE GREIST MFG. CO.**  
New Haven, Connecticut

## Broadway Central Hotel

667-677 Broadway, New York

Accommodations for 1000 guests.

In the heart of the down-town business section.

Connections to all parts of the City within a few minutes from our door.

**Newly Furnished and Renovated**

High class service at low rates.

Large Banquet and Convention Halls.

**Arrange for Your Conventions At Our Hotel**



## Ring Traveler Specialists

**U. S. Ring Traveler Co.**

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President

AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer

WM. F. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative

P. O. Box 792

GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

BOSTON

## Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.

Frederick Jackson

I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.

Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

## Honor Memory of William Gregg

(Continued from Page 31)

the war. When the legislature refused to grant charters of incorporation he held up corporate industry in New England as against the individualism of the South. "If we shut the door reliance upon individual exertion, we, with all our talk will grow poorer for fifty years..." "Those who are disposed to agitate the State and prepare the minds of the people for resisting the laws of congress, and particularly those who look for so direful a calamity as the dissolution of the Union, should, above all others, be so anxious to diversify the industrial pursuits of South Carolina as to render her independent of all other countries; for as sure as this greatest of all calamities befalls us, we shall find the same causes that produced it, make enemies of the nations which are at present the best customers of our agricultural production."

These titanic forces that should have been correlated from the beginning went to war, and the South did not lose when industry won. To those who have the feeling that we last, it must be comforting to know that more than we lost is being won back on the Piedmont Plateau.

Finally, Gregg delivered the accumulated conviction of his soul in a series of letters on domestic industry, originally published in Charleston but published also in nearly all the papers in Georgia, Alabama and other Southern States. "They are believed to have been the origin of extensive manufacturing operations in Augusta, the abandonment of restrictions on steam in Charleston, the erection of Graniteville, and numerous others in Georgia and other States."

### Pleads Cause of a Lost People.

Mr. Gregg was not uninfluenced by the prevailing sentiment in which he lived. He did not favor a tariff though his uncle Jacob had been ruined because of the influence of untaxed foreign goods. Had he been a protectionist he would not, in all probability, have received from the legislature the Graniteville charter of incorporation. Mr. Gregg believed with those about him, in the capacity of the negroes for successful manufactures and because he believed this he was able to believe infinitely more than the many about him. Hear his pleading the cause of a lost people, "shall we stop at the effort to prove the capacity of blacks for manufacturing? Shall we pass unnoticed the thousands of poor, ignorant, degraded white people among us, who in this land of plenty, live in comparative nakedness and starvation?"

### Gregg Called it Graniteville.

Before William Gregg could make a contribution to the material prosperity of South Carolina he had to go before Pharaoh and say "let my people go." With a Magna Carta in his hand he rides out of the past towards Horse Creek Valley to "The Things that haven't been done before."

"The things that haven't been done before,

Those are the things to try;  
Columbus dreamed of an unknown shore.

At the rim of the far flung sky,  
And his heart was bold and his faith was strong

As he ventured in dangers new,  
And he paid no heed to the jeering throng

Or the fears of the doubting crew.  
A few strike out without map or chart.

Where never man has been.  
From the beaten paths they draw apart

To see what no man has seen.  
There are deeds they hunger alone to do;

Tho' battered and bruised and sore  
They blaze the path for the many, who

Do nothing not done before."

As he rode through the forests of majestic pines they bowed to him like the sheaves of Joseph's dream. He was moved upon from without. Dealing with the lower order. We would call it instinct; with the intellectual order, genius; in the spiritual world is is, grace, and in every world it is God. Down through the tangle of jasmine and laurel and dogwood he came to the brink of Horse Creek. On hands and knees he followed it and got its promise of power to become. To him nature's "forms" were "visible" and he knew her "language." The protruding granitic ledges were to him "foundations." He saw and heard more than our politicians, statesmen or philanthropists had ever heard. Nothing is so completely lost as buried personality and yet behind illiterate boys and girls he visioned sunken eyes and starved features of "more than they all." He drove his stake and called it Graniteville.

### Gregg's Last Report.

A miracle man is the man who can take human fractions of small numerator and large denominator and make out of them whole numbers of great magnitude. We would be strangely moved today if we marching toward the first chance could see this line of under-privileged men, women and children, they had ever had.

Possibly the greatest document ever handed a board of directors was the last report of William Gregg, who had never been to school a day in his life. In industrial statesmanship it is as outstanding today as when it was written. In it, he says, "I had not the remotest idea of devoting my entire time to the management of the affairs of the company, further than taking the part of engineer in erecting the works, purchasing the machinery, and putting the whole establishment into full operation," which would be a considerable job for some of the modern builders.

In the whole process he never forgot article four: He must make folks to make cloth. To this he clung with unanswering courage, and unbroken major purpose against persecution, slander and the abuse of pulpit and press. In every lease including the churches, there was incorporated the clause "that no



whiskey shall be sold on these premises under the penalty of the forfeiture of the lease. Not only was he an ardent prohibitionist but he enforced it personally and on his own responsibility. Quoting, further, he reports, "and while I was gone to Europe . . . . . our people became remoralized, and ungovernable. On my return I found four stills in operations near Graniteville—the firing of guns and drunken rows were common occurrences." Next paragraph, "We have broken up the stills, and indicted many for retailing and for riotous conduct, and have discharged and are discharging men and women without reference to their skill and value as factory workers, and things are rapidly assuming a state of sobriety, quiet and order, so essential to profitable results. . . . . If bad people get into our community, and vicious habits begin to prevail, the better class of people who are most valuable to us will gradually leave the place." I quote from a letter of Mr. Gregg's to James Montgomery, the superintendent, in regard to the Graniteville Hotel: "Mr. ——— told Mr. ——— that he would expect to keep wine and brandy to accommodate his fashionable boarders. If he takes the house he must sign the rules and carry them out. We don't want a set of loafing wine drinkers about the place. . . . . must be used for the accommodation of business men who can restrain themselves sufficiently to conform to the moral rules, the maintenance of which we consider vitally important to the success of our enterprise."

Writing to Mr. Montgomery relative to balls at Graniteville he says: "Further reflection has convinced me of the necessity of taking some decided steps on the part of the Company to put a stop to them as I am fully convinced of their injurious tendency upon the morality and good order of the village. . . . . I consider this course not only necessary for the preservation of our standard of morality in Graniteville but also to give confidence to those persons of good character who might desire to become residents of our industrious village."

The school building was among the first to go up. Not only did he erect the building but he set up a system of compulsory education all his own. I quote Mr. Leitner, "Mr. Gregg was the first man so far as known to enforce compulsory education as we find in the old records here that any family having a child not attending school was to pay a penalty of ten cents per day for such a child. Mr. Gregg also made periodical trips through the village to ascertain if all children were in school. Any delinquents were made to pay the fine or else move off the premises." His last recommendation to the board of directors to whom he was surrendering his charge, was, "I advise, by all means, that you support the Graniteville school with a liberal hand. . . . . aside from a charitable point of view, it is most assuredly a source of profit to our Company and the money spent upon it will produce a rich harvest of results."

In this same report he voices the faith "that our enterprise on Horse Creek, will stand out as one of the beacon lights, to encourage investment in the South of many millions of capital in this branch of industry, so charitable in an industrial point of view, and so eminently profitable to the nation and people at large."

That he considered himself a pioneer is clearly brought out in his fifth report (1885). We may really regard ourselves as the pioneers in developing the real character of the poor people of South Carolina. Graniteville is truly the home of the poor widow and helpless children, or for a family brought to ruin by a drunken, worthless father. Here they meet with protection, are educated free of charge and brought up to habits of industry under the care of intelligent men."

In a letter to Thornton Coleman he voices a note that has been sounded by all who pioneer: "I thought the Graniteville enterprise would have commended me to everybody, but not so. . . . . It has been the work of 20 years of my life, to promote the welfare and better the condition of the class of people, who are settled in Graniteville . . . every one that will take the pains to come and see for himself, will find that the population of Graniteville is thrifty, contented, and possibly one of the happiest on earth."

### Spinners Report Cause of Depression

(Continued from Page 14)

"(1) The difference in quantity of yarn exported from India—

	Lbs.
1924	31,274,300
1913	197,978,265

"(2) That finer counts are now being spun.

"(3) Imports of yarn have slightly increased:

	Lbs.
1924-5	55,907,000
Pre-war	41,791,000

### Estimates for Full-Time Basis.

"We have endeavored to estimate the number of hours worked per week required to put us on a full-time basis, as the following table shows:

	Hours
Full week	48
20% for home trade	9.6
Time employed in producing for export	38.4
Present capacity estimated at 6,000,000 yards	38.4
Quantity exported (1925) 4,400,000 yards	28.16
Working 1,600,000 capacity	10.24

"With regard to the bearing of fixed stock charges upon the cost of production we speak with reserve, but are of opinion that the average book value of machinery in this country would be found to be less than our competitors' and certainly much less than the cost of a new mill today."

# Vacation Time

## TRY THE COOL PLACES

In The

## Southern Appalachian Mountains

or

## Western North Carolina

## Eastern Tennessee

And

## North Georgia

# "The Land of the Sky"

The Popular Beaches on the Atlantic Ocean

Mountain Region of New England

Resorts on the Great Lakes

Lake Region of Canada

Canadian Northwest

Pacific Northwest

Colorado

California Resorts, etc.

## Reduced Fares

To

## Summer Tourist Resorts

Tickets on sale daily, beginning May 15th

Good until October 31st

Write for

Summer Vacation Folder

Consult Ticket Agents

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

## LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

W. R. Pederson, Resident Manager

Carolina National Bank Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Employers' Liability Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Public Liability Insurance

Cash refunds to policyholders, amounting to nearly \$13,000,000 since organization, have realized savings to them of at least 20% of the standard stock company insurance cost.

# NORWOOD

## Mechanical Filtration

Gravity or Pressure Types

Clean, Clear Water Guaranteed

## Norwood Engineering Co.

Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

Chas. M. Setzer, Sou. Rep., Charlotte, N. C.



# SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

## Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.

79-83 Leonard Street  
New York

99 Chauncy St., Boston

223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Leslie, Evans & Company

64 Leonard Street

New York

Selling Agents for Southern Mills  
Sheetings, Print Cloth, Drills, Twills, Ducks

## W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

57 Worth St.

New York

Sole Selling Agents For

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills,  
Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulton Cotton Mills,  
Royal Cotton Mills

## WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 Worth Street, New York

Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

Baltimore  
St. Louis

Philadelphia  
San Francisco

Boston  
Chicago  
Cincinnati

St. Joseph  
Shanghai (China)  
Minneapolis

## Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia  
Atlanta

Chicago  
New Orleans

St. Louis  
Dallas  
San Francisco

## Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

## CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

## REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

55 Leonard Street, New York

Philadelphia office: Drexel Building New England office: Middleton, Conn.

Selling Agents for the following Mills:

Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co.,  
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,  
Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,  
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,  
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,  
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued quiet during the week, with some further easing in prices reported on print cloths and convertibles. Curtailment of production showed a further increase both in the South and in New England. The full effect of lower output has not yet become apparent in the markets. In many quarters of the trade, buyers showed a disposition to await the first Government crop report which is due Friday of this week.

The bag trade was fairly active during the week, taking good quantities of sheetings and osnaburgs for bag manufacturing purposes. Some of the contracts ran through September, but the average was through August.

There was a better demand for tire fabrics for early delivery and it was reported that stocks being carried very materially reduced. The mills continued to produce on a curtailed basis and buyers did not buy beyond rather nearby shipment.

At the close of the week, business in print cloths was some what lighter. Late July, 64x60s print cloths sold at 7c. There were buyers willing to pay 7c for July and according to their experience there were no more to be had at the price. Small lots sold at 7½c. Spot 68x72s sold at 8c, 72x76s 9c, 80 squares 9½c, 60x48s 6c. July 8.20-yard standard goods sold at 4½c and spots at 4½c. Print cloth mills were not interested in bids under general asking prices.

In sheetings there was business in 56x60s 4-yard spots at 9½c and 8½c. Comparatively small quantities of inch 3.60-yard came out at 9½c. White cotton 36-inch 5.50-yard brought 6c for nearby, though the construction was especially hard to find at the figure. During the week most of the spot sales at 6c were for off color cotton. Spots of 37-inch 4-yard sold at 8½c, 36-inch 5-yard 6½c, 40-inch 8.75-yard 8½c, 40-inch 4.25-yard 7½c.

On several days last week a few centers had a comparatively fair business again in the 90x60 carded broadcloths at 9½ cents. A few thousand pieces sold at that price. One of the largest sellers reports having taken care of its present production up to July 15, as the result of trading during the last two or three days. The same center turned down some bids of 10½ cents on the 100x64 carded, not having spots to offer. Quotations on 100x60 carded continued at 10½ and 10½ cents, depending upon the make. For 112x60 carded, 12 cents being asked. Fair sales were reported in the 144x76 combed singles, at prices varying according to the make. A

choice Eastern make was sold in a small way at 19½ cents; other makes sold in fair quantity at 18½ cents and on one of the poorer makes it was understood that under one-half had been obtained.

There was only a limited business in cotton ducks. Some enameling goods in second hands were sold around 33 cents and under to reduce stocks.

The Fall River cloth market continued quiet during the week, although the large number of small sales put through resulted in a fair volume of sales, considering the extent of the depression through which the industry is passing.

The sales are estimated at 50,000 pieces. Undoubtedly buyers are in need of goods, but feel prices have not as yet reached their lowest level, a point manufacturers do not share. Mills are not shutting down each week, but more looms are being stopped, many manufacturers being unwilling to continue operations on constructions for which there is no call. When contracts in hands are completed, mills refuse to take on new ones at the prices offered. With the curtailment of production, and the demand for many small lots, the market has been entirely cleaned out of certain low count constructions as used by printers, and this situation also applies to quite a few other constructions.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½c
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½c
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	4½c
Gray g'ds. 38½-in., 64x64s.	7½c
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	11½c
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	9½c
Brown sheetings, stand....	12½c
Ticking, 8-oz. ....	20 a21
Denims .....	15 a15½
Denims .....	15½c
Staple gingham, 27-in., ..	9
Kid finished cambrics ....	8½a 9
Dress gingham, .....	12½a16½
Standard prints .....	8

### Why?

Says Miss Mary Pressley in The Charlotte News:

"Don't you wish that owners of cotton mills and other industrial plants would display the name prominently, where it could be read from either the train or the highway? It's aggravating to pass a factory and have no way of knowing what it is unless you stop and ask somebody. Wouldn't you think owners should be proud to have people know who they are?—Gastonia Gazette.

Southeastern Selling Agency

## LESSER-GOLDMAN COTTON COMPANY

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. H. PARTRIDGE, Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1½ cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed slight improvement during the week so far as buying interest was concerned, inquiry being broader. Actual business resulting however, continued limited and buyers failed to show and disposition to go beyond their immediate needs. Sales from stock in the market were considerably better, buyers in some cases paying premiums for spot delivery rather than contract ahead under present conditions. Spinners prices were held well above those offered by buyers. Many buyers admit that yarns at present prices are good purchases, but at the same time they are to uncertain over the cotton situation to buy yarns and are intent on holding off until it is established whether cotton will go to much lower levels.

The whole price situation continues irregular, with so much bargain hunting that anything like real quotations are hard to establish. The spinners are not willing to cut prices and it is admitted that prices published in this market are below what spinners will accept.

Production among carded yarn spinners was further reduced last week. It is believed that the effect of this short time will be felt in the markets within a short time. The best demand during the week was for carded weaving yarns, which continued to sell better than the knitting numbers. Market reports here indicated that a very good export trade in yarns with Southern America is being put through.

The combed yarn situation failed to show any improvement. Several good sized lots of single combed yarns were sold from stock, but there was no general interest in obtaining anything more than filling-in supplies.

The list of prices in this market, quoted below, was regarded as nominal and considerably lower than spinners prices.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	29 a29½
10s	30 a30½
12s	30 a31
14s	32 a33
16s	33 a34
20s	36 a36½
24s	37 a37½
26s	39 a40
30s	40 a41
40s	47 a48
50s	50 a51

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	28 a
10s	29 a
12s	30 a
14s	31 a
16s	31½ a32
20s	33 a33½
24s	35½ a
26s	36½ a
30s	39 a40
36s	47 a48
40s	49 a50
40s ex.	56 a58
50s	65 a66
60s	74 a75
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply 26 a27
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply 30 a31

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.	
6s, 1-ply	23 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23½ a24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	25 a
12s, 2-ply	26 a
16s, 2-ply	28½ a
20s, 2-ply	30 a31
26s, 2-ply	35½ a36
30s, 2-ply	37 a38

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	29 a
8s	29 a
10s	29½ a

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	30 a
12s	30½ a
14s	31 a
16s	31½ a32
20s	32½ a33
24s	35 a36
26s	36½ a37
30s	39½ a40
40s	45½ a
12s	30 a
14s	30½ a31
16s	31 a32
20s	33 a
22s	34 a
24s	35 a
26s	36½ a
30s	40 a

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	28½ a
10s	29 a
12s	29½ a
14s	30 a
16s	30½ a
18s	31 a
20s	32 a
22s	32½ a33
24s	33½ a34
26s	34½ a
28s	35½ a
30s	36 a36½
36s	43 a44
40s	48½ a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.	
16s	51 a
20s	53 a
30s	58 a
36s	63 a
40s	65 a67
50s	70 a72
60s	75 a76
70s	85 a88
80s	105 a

Southern Combed Peeler Combs.	
10s	40 a
12s	41 a
14s	42 a
16s	43 a
18s	44 a
20s	45 a
22s	46 a47
24s	49 a
26s	49½ a
28s	50 a
30s	52 a
32s	54 a
34s	56 a57
36s	59 a
38s	60 a
40s	61 a
50s	69 a70
60s	75 a76
70s	85 a88
80s	105 a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.	
20s	48 a
22s	49 a
24s	50 a
30s	54 a
36s	57 a
40s	61 a
45s	68 a
50s	73 a

Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s	35 a
12s	36 a
26s	45 a
28s	47 a
30s	49 a
14s	37 a
20s	38 a

## E. F. Hathaway Heads Textile Exhibitors.

Boston, Mass.—Officers and directors of the Textile Exhibitors Association have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Edgar F. Hathaway, president; F. J. Hale, vice-president; Chester I. Campbell, secretary-treasurer; and directors, E. F. Hathaway, Shawmut Engineering Co., Boston; L. E. Tracy, Lewis E. Tracey Co., Boston; C. A. Chase, General Electric Co., Boston; F. H. Bishop, Universal Winding Co., Boston; G. P. Erhard, The Stafford Co., Readville; L. M. Keller, Whittin Machine Works, Whitinsville; W. L. Stimpson, Draper Corp., Hopedale; F. W. Howe, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; S. F. Rockwell, Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover; Chester I. Campbell, Boston.

## CATLIN & COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



BVC

TRADE MARK

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND PLANT

ROCKFORD, ILL. U.S.A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

WARP TYING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS  
WARP DRAWING MACHINES  
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS

## What are the Factors of a Good Size?

This question is asked daily by the aggressive mill superintendent.

OUR ANSWER IS

A Good Starch, A Pure Tallow, and  
GUM TRAGASOL,

WHY?

The Starch for weight—the Tallow for lubrication—and Gum Tragasol to bind fibre and increase tensile strength of the yarn.

No Shedding Maximum Production  
Better Cloth

Eliminates Dusting. Keeps Goods to  
Standard Weight.

John P. Marston Company  
Boston

## Want Department

### Unusual Opportunity

Prominent manufacturer of chemical textile specialties offers unusual opportunity to capable sales representative with strong following among the cotton mills of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, for the sale of cotton, silk and rayon warp dressings. The calibre of representative we are looking for is probably employed at the present time in such capacity. Write in full. Replies held strictly confidential. Address "Chemicals," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Information Wanted

As to whereabouts of Dock Webster, a cotton mill worker, who deserted his wife sometime ago, leaving her with no means of support. Weighs about 140 lbs., blue eyes, light complexion, bald. Thought to be in vicinity of Salisbury; and traveling with woman companion. Please notify Mrs. Armanda Webster, care Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

### Machinery for Sale

All the equipment of the Moorhead Cotton Mills, in lots to suit purchasers:

- 1 Kitson 40" Opener with Feeder and cleaning trunk.
- 1 Kitson 40" Breaker Lapper.
- 2 Kitson 40" Intermediate Lappers.
- 2 Kitson 40" Finisher Lappers.
- 23 Whitin 40" Revolving Flat Cards.
- 24 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each.
- Slubbers, Speeders, Drawing, Spoolers, Warpers, Slasher, Looms, Twisters, Reels, Baling, Press, Cloth Folder, etc.; all in first-class condition, and at low prices.

J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

### For Sale

- 1 Filer & Stowell 20"x48" right hand heavy duty Corliss Engine, with rope drive; in excellent condition. Price \$1,500 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Commercial Electric Co. 30 to 35 K. W. D. C. Generator, 125 volts; speed 625 R.P.M.; fine condition; with switchboard complete. Price \$350 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Stillwell-Bierce 300 H. P. open type Feed Water Heater; like new. Price \$300 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Erie Center Crank 11"x15" Steam Engine; fine condition. Price \$200 f. o. b. cars here.
- 1 Gardner Duplex Steam Pump, 7"x4½"x10"; in good condition. Price \$100 f. o. b. cars here.

J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

### Wanted

To correspond with mill having new or used Barber-Colman Warp Tying Machine for sale. Kershaw Cotton Mills, Kershaw, S. C.

### For Sale.

- 100 24" x 54¼" Section Beams.
- 100 27" x 54¼" Section Beams.
- 300 26" x 54¼" Section Beams.
- 150 9" new barrels 54¼" length.
- 5000 4 x 6 metal bound spools, good shape.
- 5000 4 x 5 wood head spools, good shape.
- 34 tight and loose spinning frame pulleys, 13¾ x 3.
- 1 40" C. & M. brusher, calender and folder.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Co.  
Charlotte, N. C.

### WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO., Inc.  
Richmond, Va.

## WANTED

To Sell—?  
To Buy—?  
To Exchange—?  
Employment—?  
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

## RESULTS

Rates: \$1.50 per inch per insertion



### FOR SALE

Plant in Southwestern Virginia. Has been used as Extract Plant, adapted for woodworking, wood-pulp, chemical plant or other manufacturing purposes.

Competing lines of Railroad with side tracks to property, complete power plant with 1,200 boiler H. P. 23 acres level land, splendid water supply, cheap fuel, ideal labor conditions, 19 dwelling houses, healthful climate.

For complete information write Clinch River Extract Company, Ashland, Kentucky.

## For Sale

### ZEBULON SPINNING AND KNITTING MILLS ZEBULON, N. C.

consisting of following:

- 1 2-story concrete knitting mill building, 40x105 ft.
- 1 1-story concrete spinning mill building, 50x140 ft.
- 14 4-room frame tenant houses.
- 7 acres of land, 6 on National Highway, concrete road.
- 2,496-spindle spinning equipment complete.
- Complete knitting equipment, 130 knitting machines.
- Plants electrically equipped.

Price \$35,000.00. Terms to responsible parties  
Write or wire

C. L. Upchurch & Sons  
Athens, Ga.



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO., Danielson, Conn. Established 1869  
Southern Factory Branch, Charlotte, N. C.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three month is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent in yarn mill with 35,000 or 40,000 spindles. Seventeen years experience as superintendent. No. 4921.

WANT position as master mechanic, either electric or steam drive, or superintendent or assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4922.

WANT position as warp tying machine operator. Have had eight years experience on stationary and portable machine on fancy and plain work. References if necessary. No. 4923.

WANT position in charge of winding department, yarn or thread mill. Ten years experience. No. 4924.

WANT position as superintendent in 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill, or either carding or spinning in large mill. Have had experience on most all grades of cotton from very low Texas to 1 3-16 inch Delta. Best of references. No. 4925.

WANT position as office manager of cotton mill in North or South Carolina. Excellent references. No. 4926.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of approximately 30,000 spindles or less or second hand in large mill. Good references. No. 4927.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, spinning, twisting or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Thirty-two years of age. Twenty years of mill experience. Can give reference.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Good references. No. 4929.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on sheetings, drills, duck, print cloth or colored chambray. Have had 18 years practical experience in weave room work. Graduate of I. C. S. course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Good references as to character and ability. Can get both quality and quantity production at lowest cost. No. 4930.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or both carding and spinning. Forty-two years of age. Have technical education. No. 4931.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Good references. No. 4932.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Will go anywhere in the Carolinas. Have had wide experience in both cotton and art silk, and am good manager of help. Can give good references. No. 4933.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Good references. No. 4934.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Eighteen years experience. Good references. No. 4935.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years experience in all classes of work. No. 4936.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, designer, weaver or superintendent. Employed as designer and overseer of cloth room on novelty cloths. No. 4937.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Forty-eight years old, and have had twenty years experience as carder. Can furnish good references. No. 4938.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Long experience in both positions and can give satisfactory results.

Can furnish references as to character and ability. No. 4939.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Good references. No. 4940.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mills, or assistant superintendent, or designer on lobby work. 20 years experience as designer and overseer. Can furnish good references. No. 4941.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, winding or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Age 36. Have had twelve years experience. No. 4942.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience. Good references. No. 4943.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill, plain, fancy or tire fabric. Have had long experience. Can furnish the very best of references as to my ability and character. No. 4944.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 22 years and overseer 14 years. I. C. S. graduate in carding. Age 42. Can furnish the best of references. No. 4945.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant. Years of experience as superintendent in both yarn and cloth mills, white and colored. Would take position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 4946.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer carding, spinning or winding. 37 years old. Married. 20 years experience and 9 years as superintendent. Good references. No. 4947.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 8 years years experience as second hand and 4 years, as overseer on plain weaving, and also on drills and twills and tape selvedge. Can furnish references. No. 4948.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on great variety of both plain and fancy weaves. Age 34, married, and can give the best of references. No. 4949.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, or carder in large mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and understand both carded and combed yarns. Good references. No. 4950.

WANT position as roller coverer anywhere in Southern States. Can give best of references. No. 4951.

WANT position as overseer spinning, assistant superintendent or efficiency man. Am practical spinner of long experience, good training and education. Good references. No. 4952.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience in weave room, 5 years as second hand on present job. Age 31, married, good habits, I. C. S. graduate in plain weaving. 4953.

WANT position as overseer small card room or second hand in larger room. Have had 27 years experience in card room; 9 years as section man, and second hand. On present job as second hand for 2 years. Age 45, married, sober. Good references. No. 4954.

WANT position as master mechanic or

machinist. Reliable man who can give excellent service in machine shop. Good habits, first class references. No. 4955.

WANT position as overseer weaving Ex-

perienced weaver and also have been superintendent of yarn mill. Can come on short notice. Best of references. No. 4956.



JOSEPH NEWBURGER, President

D. W. BROOKS, Vice-President

W. H. WILLEY, Vice-President

NORMAN MONAGHAN, Secy-Treas.

## NEWBURGER COTTON CO.

(INCORPORATED)

MEMPHIS - TENN.

Mississippi Delta Cotton our Specialty



Postal Phone

Local Phone 821

Long Distance Phone 9993

S. B. TANNER, JR.

Cotton

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Representing

NEWBURGER COTTON CO.  
Memphis, Tenn.

TARVER, STEEL & COMPANY  
Dallas, Texas

William and York Wilson  
Incorporated

Cotton Brokers

Rock Hill, S. C.

Representing reliable shippers  
throughout the cotton belt.

W. J. BRITTON & CO.  
COTTON

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE

105 S. Front St.

Memphis, Tenn, U. S. A.

## EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warps and Leice Reeds.

Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard  
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Air Conditioners—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
R. I. Humidifier and Ventilating Co.
- Albion—**  
Roessler & Hasslacher
- Architects and Mill Engineers—**  
Sirrins & Co., J. E.
- Ash Handling Equipment—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Automatic Feeds for Cotton—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Automatic Lint Cleaners—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Automatic Stop Motion—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Ball Bearing—**  
Charles Bond Company.
- Balers—**  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rex Engineering Corp.
- Baling Presses—**  
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rex Engineering Corp.
- Bands and Tape—**  
American Textile Banding Co.
- Baskets—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
W. T. Lane & Bros.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Beaming and Winding Machinery—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beam Heads—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beams (Section)—**  
Washburn
- Beams (All Steel)—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beaming Combs—**  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Bearings (Roller)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- Bearings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Woods, T. B. & Sons Co.
- Bearings (Textile Machinery)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
- Belt Conveyors—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Conveyors (Spiral and Woven)—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Belt Tighteners—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Woods, T. B. & Sons Co.
- Belting—**  
The Akron Belting Co.  
Charles I Bond Company  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Druid Oak Belting Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Schachner Leather & Belting Co.
- Belt Cement—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.
- Belt Dressing—**  
Charles Bond Company
- Belt Lacing—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Chicago Belting Co.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Belting (Link)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Link-Belt Co.
- Bicarbonate of Soda—**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleacheries—**  
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co.
- Bleaching Materials—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Seydel Chemical Company.
- J. B. Ford Co.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.**
- Bobbin Holders—**  
Fournier & Lemoine.
- Bobbins and Spools—**  
American Bobbin Co.  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Boxes—**  
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Box Shooks—**  
Wilts Veneer Co.
- Blowers and Blower Systems—**  
Carrier Engineering Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Breton Mineral Oil—**  
Borne, Scrymger Co.
- Brushes—**  
Atlanta Brush Co.  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Brushing Machines—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bobbin Stripper—**  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Calenders—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Cards—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Charlotte Mfg. Co.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Dronsfield Bros.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Carrier Aprons—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Caustic Potash—**  
A. Klipstein & Co.
- Caustic Soda—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Chemicals—**  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.
- Cleaning Agents—**  
Oakley Chemical Co.  
Woodley Soap Mfg. Co.
- Cloth Presses—**  
Economy Baler Co.
- Clutches (Friction)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Clutch Spindles—**  
Fournier & Lemoine.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Combs (Beamers, Wipers, Slashers)—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
- Commission Merchants—**  
Catlin & Co.  
The Farish Co.  
J. H. Lane & Co.  
Mauney Steel Co.  
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.  
Ridley Watts & Co.
- Compressors (Air)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**  
American Moistening Co.
- Conduit Fittings—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Cones (Paper)—**  
Sonoco Products Co.
- Cone Vice Couplings—**  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Conveying Systems—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)—**  
—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cotton—**  
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.  
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.  
S. B. Tanner, Jr.  
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Roy & Son, B. S.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Stafford Co., The  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cranes—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes—**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Universal Winding Co.
- Drawing Rolls—**  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- Drink Fountains—**  
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Franklin Process Co.  
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals—**  
Borne, Scrymger Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Newport Chemical Works.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Dye Works—**  
Franklin Process Co.
- Electric Fans—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Hoists—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.  
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**  
—See Architects and Mill Engineers
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**  
Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
—See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Expert Textile Mechanic—**  
J. D. Hollingsworth.
- Extractors—**  
American Laundry Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**  
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Fibre Specialties—**  
Roberts Fibre Co.
- Finishing Compounds—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymger Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Company.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**  
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- Flat Wall Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
- Flexible Couplings—**  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Floor Stands—**  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Fluted Rolls—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—**  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Frames—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.  
See Clutches.
- Fuses—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Garnett Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gears-Silent—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gear Makers—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Grate Bars—**  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Grab Buckets—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—**  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Gudgeon Rolls—**  
Washburn.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hangers (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. & Sons Co.
- Hardware Supplies—**  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine—**  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames—**  
—See Heddles and Frames.



# CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Heddles and Frames—**  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers—**  
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Hosiery Dyeing Machinery—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Humidity and Air Conditioning Apparatus—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.
- Humidity Controller—**  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.
- Hydro-Extractors—**  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Indigo Dyeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Insurance—**  
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
- Knit Goods Finishing Machines—**  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Morrow Machine Co., The
- Knotters—**  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Morrow Machine Co., The
- Knitting Lubricants—**  
National Oil Products Co.
- Laundry Machinery—**  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Landscape Architect—**  
E. S. Draper.
- Leather Packings—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Leather Loom Pickers—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Leather Strapping—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.
- Leather Straps—**  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Liquid Chlorine—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Looms—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
Stafford Co., The
- Loom Beams and Heads—**  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- Loom Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Loom Harness—**  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Pickers—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Loom Reeds—**  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Supplies—**  
Chas. Bond Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Lubricants—**  
Borne, Scrymser & Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Lubricators—**  
Malcolm H. Smith Co., Inc.
- Lug Straps—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Machinery Enamel—**  
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Mangles—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Markers—**  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Measuring and Folding Machines—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Mercerizing Machinery—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Metal (Non-Corrosive)—**  
American Nickel Corporation.
- Metal Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Meters—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Mill Architects—**  
See Architects.
- Mill Lighting—**  
See Electric Lighting.
- Mill Starches—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Keefer Starch Co.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Mill Supplies—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Mill White—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Monosulphol Oil—**  
National Oil Products Co.
- Napper Clothing—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Napper Roll Grinders—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Oils—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Oil Burners—**  
Scott-Newman Oil Burner Co.
- Oils (Hyroscopic)—**  
National Oil Products Co.
- Oils (Rayon)—**  
National Oil Products Co.
- One-Piece Furnace Linings—**  
Carolina Refractories Co.
- Opening Machinery—**  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Overhaulers—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Overseaming and Overedging Machines—**  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Paints—**  
Aluminum Co. of America.  
Tripod Paint Co.  
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
- Patents—**  
Paul B. Eaton.  
Siggers & Siggers.
- Perforated Machinery Guards—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Perforated Metals—**  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Picker Gears—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Pickers (Leather)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Picker Sticks—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Piece Dyeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Pipe and Fittings—**  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Portable Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Power Transmission Machinery—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.
- Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—**  
E. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Pickers and Lappers—**  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Pinboards—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.
- Porcelain Guides and Parts—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Page-Madden Co., Inc.
- Presses—**  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rex Engineering Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Pulleys (Cast Iron)—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.
- Pumps—**  
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co.
- Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Presses—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
- Quill Boards—**  
Washburn.
- Quillers—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Quill Cleaners—**  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Receptacles—**  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Reels—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.
- Rings—**  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Ring Spinning Frames—**  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Ring Travelers—**  
Dary Ring Traveler Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Victor Ring Traveler Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- Roller Leather—**  
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
- Rolls—**  
American Bobbin Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Rolls (Metal)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Rubber)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Wood)—**  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.
- Roller Bearings—**  
Charles Bond Company.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- Roving Cans and Boxes—**  
Denison Mfg. Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Roving Machinery—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Saddles—**  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Sanitary Equipment—**  
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
- Sanitary Fountains—**  
See Drinking Fountains.
- Scallop Machines—**  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Scouring Powders—**  
Ford, J. B. Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
National Oil Products Co.
- Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—**  
The Denison Mfg. Co.
- Sesquicarbonate of Soda—**  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Section Beam Heads—**  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- Selling Agents—**  
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
Reeves Bros.
- Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—**  
Amory, Browne & Co.  
Curran & Barry.  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co.  
W. H. Langley & Co.  
Leslie, Evans & Co.  
Reeves Bros.  
Wellington, Sears & Co.
- Sewing Machine—**  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Sewing Machines and Supplies—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—**  
See Power Transmission Machinery
- Shafting—**  
Fafnir Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.
- Shear Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Shell Rolls—**  
Morrow Machine Co.  
Washburn.
- Shell Stitch Machines—**  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Short Center Drives—**  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Shuttles—**  
David Brown Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
The J. H. Williams Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Silk Yarns (Artificial)—**  
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Asiam, Inc.  
Duplan Silk Corp.  
Industrial Fibre Co.
- Silent Chain Drive—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Singeing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Sizing Machines—**  
Charles B. Johnson.
- Sizing Starches, Gums—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Sizing Compounds—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Drake Corp.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
John P. Marston & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Sevdel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Slashers—**  
Charles B. Johnson
- Slasher Combs—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Softeners (Cotton)—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Co., Inc.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Softeners—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Skewers—**  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, Dana S. Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Slashers and Equipment—**  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Soaps—**  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Co.
- Soda Ash—**  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Softeners (Oil)—**  
Bosson & Lane.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
National Oil Products Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Company.
- Spindles—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Spindle Repairers—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fournier & Lemoine.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Spinning Frames Saddles—**  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—  
Washburn.
- Spinning Rings—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Spools—  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, The Dana S. Co.  
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.
- Sprockets—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Sprockets, Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.
- Spoolers—  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Spinning Tapes—  
American Textile Banding Co.  
Barber Mfg. Co.  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
- Squeeze Rolls—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Starch—  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Keever Starch Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Stencil Machines—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
- Stencil Papers—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
- Stripper Cards—  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Switch Boxes—  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Tanks—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Tape—  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
- Temperature Regulators—  
American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corp.
- Textile Castings—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Textile Machinery Specialties—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Textile Soda—  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works.
- Temples—  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.
- Textile Apparatus (Fabrics)—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Henry L. Scott & Co.
- Textile Dryers—  
American Moistening Co.
- Top Beams—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.
- Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—  
Washburn.
- Trademarking Machines—  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Transfer Stamps—  
Kaumagraph Co.
- Transmission Belts—  
Charles Bond Company.  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Transmission Machinery—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Toilets—  
Vogel, Jos. A. Co.
- Transmission Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Trucks (Mill)—  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
W. T. Lane & Bros.
- Trucks For Pin Boards—  
Washburn.
- Tubes (Paper)—  
Sonoco Products Co.
- Turbines (Steam)—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Twister Rings—  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Twisting Machinery—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Twisting Tapes—  
Barber Mfg. Co.
- Underwear Machines—  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Ventilating Apparatus—  
American Moistening Co.
- Parks-Cramer Co.
- Ventilating Fans—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Warpers—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Warp Dressing—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Company.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Warp Stop Motion—  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Warp Tying Machinery—  
Barber-Colman Co.
- Warper Shell—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Slipp Machine Co.
- Washers (Fibre)—  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Waste Reclaiming Machinery—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Waste Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rex Engineering Co.
- Water Controlling Apparatus—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

- Water Wheels—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Weighting Compounds—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Marston, Jon. F.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Company.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Well Drillers—  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Whizzers—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Winders—  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Eastwood, Benj. Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Universal Winding Co.
- Winders (Skein)—  
Slipp Machine Co.
- Windows—  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Window Guards—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Wrenches—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Yardage Clocks—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Yarns—  
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.  
Mauney-Steel Co.
- Yarn Tension Device—  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
- Yarn Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.
- Yarn Testing Machines—  
Scott, Henry L. & Co.

**ALL STEEL Baling Presses**  
**Economy**  
FIRE PROOF  
ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES  
LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.  
ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH. U.S.A.

**GARLAND**  
**LOOM PICKERS and**  
**LOOM HARNESSES**  
GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.

## Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED      LICKERINS REWOUND      COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.





Specify  
"UCP" on your  
Requisitions

These Products are the Reliable  
Standards of Uniformity De-  
manded by the Leading Textile  
Mills

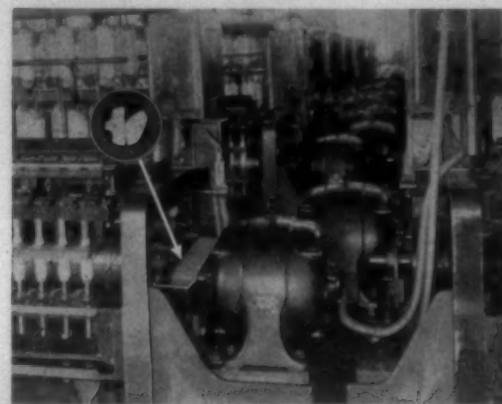
## Dyestuffs Softeners

Sizes Oils Chemicals

## UNITED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts. Jersey City, N. J.  
Southern Office 307 Commercial National Bank Building Charlotte, N. C.  
Pawtucket, R. I. Norwalk, Conn.  
Chicago, Ill.



An  
Expert Service  
for  
Textile Mills

Morse Silent Chain Drives from motors to spinning  
frames, Henry River Mfg. Co., Henry River, N. C.

Not only through the dependable, ef-  
ficient operations of Morse Silent Chain  
Drives, but through the Morse Engi-  
neering Service, many mills have  
greatly reduced power costs and in-  
creased production.

Transmission Engineers, with 15 and

70 years of experience in applying  
Morse Chains to every requirement, are  
at your service. They are thoroughly  
familiar with your power problems.  
Over 5,000,000 H.P. installed, one-tenth  
to 5,000 H.P., ideal for short centers.  
Consult the nearest office.

### MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Atlanta, Ga.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Boston, Mass.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Charlotte, N. C.

Cleveland, Ohio  
Denver, Col.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
New Orleans, La.  
New York, N. Y.

Omaha, Neb.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Toronto, 2 Ont., Can.  
Winnipeg, Man., Can.

MORSE



DRIVES

## VOGEL PATENTED

### Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save  
water; Require no pit; Simple in the  
extreme. The most durable water  
closet made. In service winter and  
summer.



Enameled roll flushing rim  
bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will  
not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS  
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.



FIG. 20.  
Oblong Basket

## LANE

Patent Steel Frame  
Canvas Mill Baskets

Were first used in a Fall River Mill in  
1898.

Other types of mill receptacles had  
been tried but the Lane Canvas Basket  
with its perfectly smooth surfaces, its  
slightly yielding, flexible sides and  
frame, and above all its strength and  
durability have seemed to meet all the  
requirements of the textile mill as no  
other basket had done.

## W. T. Lane & Brothers

Originators and Manufacturers of  
Canvas Baskets for 25 years

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## Greater Production in the Weave Room

**T**HE simplicity of the Stafford loom, the care taken in its manufacture, the strength of the parts, with corresponding low cost in upkeep, bring not alone greater production in the Weave room, but also increased dividends to the mill.

**Q**Every mill executive is as interested in plant efficiency as we are, and he should have a copy of the book describing our lines of standard textile machinery. Further, we shall be glad to confer with him about looms for special requirements.

**Q**We solicit inquiries.



### THE STAFFORD COMPANY

*Weaving Machinery*

READVILLE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT: FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

PATERSON OFFICE: 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

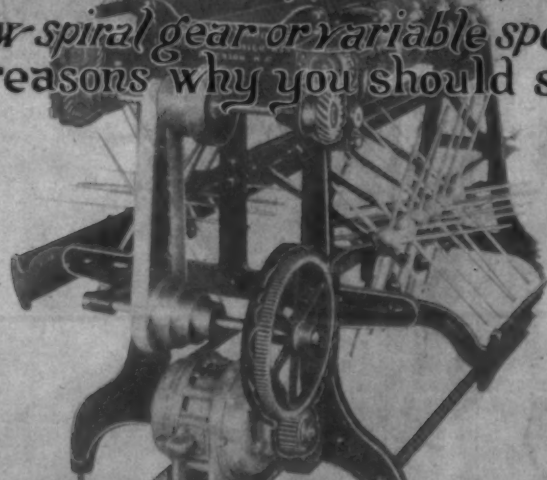
CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES: ROSS WHITEHEAD & CO., LTD., Montreal, Canada

5

An EASTWOOD Product especially adapted for RAYON and fine Counts of Cotton

## The EASTWOOD WINDER

*new spiral gear or variable speed drive*  
7 reasons why you should select it



EASTWOOD  
MACHINERY  
for

Hard and Soft  
Silk, Rayon,  
Cotton and all  
other Fine  
Counts of Yarn



*50 Years of Making the Best in Silk Machinery*

**BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY**

PATERSON - NEW JERSEY.

Represented in the South by FRED H. WHITE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.